

The Nation

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 973.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

TO SUPPOSE

That each of the one hundred lives lost on the "City of Columbus" or in the "Crested Butte Mine" had been insured in

The United States Mutual Accident Association,

It would be necessary, by a like reasoning, to infer a case of universal insurance,

And that every man, woman, and child in the United States were members of said Association; in which case a loss of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

upon the one hundred lives could and would have been paid by a tax of Two Cents upon each member of the Association.

THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION had no risks upon that ill-fated steamer or in the "Crested Butte Mine," although it has fifteen thousand policy-holders, residents of twenty-five hundred different towns and cities in the United States. The most intelligent insurance experts in the United States agree that, by such a system of general average, liability to great losses in any one calamity is reduced to the minimum, thus indicating the sound and conservative business management of this Association.

THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION carries a surplus sufficient to pay every valid claim immediately upon receipt of proof, and at a saving to the insured of one-half the usual cost of accident insurance in stock companies. It has paid upward of twenty-five hundred claims, aggregating more than a quarter of a million dollars, and has no contested nor unpaid claims. The cost of \$5,000 accident insurance, with \$25 weekly indemnity, is about \$12 per annum for assessments, which may be paid at one time if preferred. Membership fee, \$5.

To become a member, write for circular and application blank; and when received, fill out your application, enclose \$5, and forward it to the Secretary at New York, on receipt of which policy will be promptly mailed to you.

RECENT DEATH LOSSES PAID BY THE ASSOCIATION.

EVANS G. WILEY, Bank Cashier.....	Urbano, Ohio.	\$5,000 00	P. J. O'BRIEN, Salesman.....	New York City.	\$5,000 00
REAMER F. COPELAND, Com. Trav'ler.....	Waukesha, Wis.	5,000 00	RALZA S. LEE, Traveller.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	5,000 00
HARRIS I. FELLOWS, Physician.....	Albany, N. Y.	5,000 00	JUDSON J. HOUGH, Ins. Agt. and Adjuster.....	Maroa, Ill.	5,000 00
JOSEPH M. GOODHUE, Merchant.....	St. Louis, Mo.	5,000 00	J. W. HIGGINS, Traveller.....	Detroit, Mich.	5,000 00
JAMES H. SLEDGE, Commercial Traveller.....	La Grange, Ga.	5,000 00	EDWIN S. BAYNOR, Merchant.....	Baldwin's, New York.	5,000 00
CHAS. S. BOYD, Merchant.....	Philadelphia, Penn.	5,000 00	DAVID LEWIS, Attorney.....	Chicago, Ill.	5,000 00
BRACKETT H. BADGER, Merchant.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.	5,000 00	ALMON B. BOSTWICK, Traveller.....	Toledo, Ohio.	5,000 00
CHAS. J. KING, R. R. Passenger Agent.....	Littleton, N. H.	5,000 00	EDWIN A. ROSS, Merchant.....	Albany, N. Y.	5,000 00
DAVID C. BALLANTINE, Salesman.....	Lincoln, Neb.	5,000 00	THOMAS RICHARDSON, Salesman.....	Lebanon, Ill.	5,000 00

EXAMPLES OF WEEKLY INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

Thomas H. Farr.....	Philadelphia, Penn.	\$342 86	Frank C. Lay.....	Jamestown, N. Y.	\$450 00	John E. Ryley.....	Little Rock, Ark.	475 00
W. B. F. Wood.....	Camden, N. J.	300 00	Rev. C. W. Powell.....	Flatbush, N. Y.	389 28	David O. Cole.....	Downer's Grove, Ill.	\$400 00
Daniel H. Hawes.....	Detroit, Mich.	550 00	W. H. Orchard.....	Noroton, Conn.	328 57	Adrian Spear.....	Oakland, Cal.	535 71
Frank Smith.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.	325 00	George D. Gould.....	Moline, Ill.	300 00	William Brinkerhoff.....	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1,300 00
Claus Thelesen.....	New Holstein, Wis.	321 42	Francis T. Leach.....	Chicago, Ill.	650 00	Joseph Straus.....	Chicago, Ill.	250 00
William Bennett.....	Cold Water, Mich.	421 43	Arthur C. King.....	Detroit, Mich.	650 00	Sam'l H. De Wolf.....	Philadelphia, Penn.	253 57
T. M. Joslin.....	Detroit, Mich.	432 14	Henry A. Davis.....	Denver, Col.	400 00	P. M. Russell.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	200 71
John O. Marsh.....	Ithaca, N. Y.	600 00	Wm. Storer.....	Elizabethtown, N. J.	650 00	Geo. Given.....	Warren, Penn.	275 00
A. B. Johnson.....	New York, N. Y.	475 00	A. J. Wilkinson.....	Keokuk, Iowa.	350 00	H. E. Webb.....	New York, N. Y.	500 00
George S. Baker.....	Portage, Wis.	542 86	P. Yates.....	Port Byron, N. Y.	350 00	C. H. O. Houghton.....	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	475 00
Stephen Waldron.....	Albany, N. H.	650 00	Jennie Browncombe.....	Honesdale, Penn.	450 00	Wm. J. Walker.....	Binghamton, N. Y.	250 00
E. O. Sewell.....	Chicago, Ill.	550 00	George M. Barber.....	Whitehall, N. Y.	320 00	C. S. Guild.....	Lockport, N. Y.	325 00
Frank Krender.....	New York, N. Y.	325 00	M. Snow, Jr.....	Boscobel, Wis.	448 57	Jas. M. Atwood.....	Plymouth, Mass.	521 42
J. F. Deland.....	Woburn, Mass.	650 00	Miles T. Houk.....	Norwich, N. Y.	300 00	John Hartmann.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	250 00
D. J. Hoff.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.	550 00	Lawrence Geraghty.....	Albany, N. Y.	345 00	Wm. J. Frees.....	Dallas, Tex.	204 26
John McCann.....	Macedon, N. Y.	310 71	W. W. Richey.....	Watertown, N. Y.	300 00	Jas. Chaskell.....	Peekskill, N. Y.	500 00
E. E. Dow.....	Toledo, Ohio.	375 00	John Hammond.....	Randolph, N. Y.	650 00	Walter L. Gage.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.	650 00
W. H. Beecher.....	New Haven, Conn.	332 14	J. J. Robbins.....	Walcott, Vt.	250 00	M. J. Cohn.....	Cottonwood Springs, Neb.	265 71
W. S. McKelree.....	Philadelphia, Penn.	335 71	J. H. Knox.....	Troy, N. Y.	300 00	D. W. Collins.....	Whitesville, N. Y.	300 43
M. DeHond.....	New York, N. Y.	417 80	H. C. Cook.....	Lock Haven, Penn.	300 00	Amasa Jones.....	Portsmouth, Ohio.	250 00
H. C. Hadley.....	New York, N. Y.	317 80	Geo. D. Gould.....	Moline, Ill.	300 00	Wm. H. Burton.....	Waterloo, N. Y.	600 00
James S. Leeds.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	425 00						

CHARLES B. PEET, of Rogers, Peet & Co., President.

JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE, 320 AND 322 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Nation.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; for foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

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On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

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Double rates for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

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DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to \$500, 10 per cent.; \$750, 15 per cent.; \$1,000, 20 per cent.; \$1,250, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P.M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION OF THE NATION this week is 8,000 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

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AT MESSRS. COTTIER & CO.'S, Im-
ported Pictures, highest class. 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR SALE. — VILLON SOCIETY'S
Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night.
John Payne. Address H. K. R., care of Nation.

Professional.

CHARLES W. HASSLER, Attorney and
Counsel in Railway Litigations, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, New Jersey
Law Office, Jersey City, N. J., & 120 Broadway, N. Y.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., Designers in
Interior Decoration and all Art-work, 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

W. J. McPHERSON, Interior Art Designer,
440 Tremont Street, Boston.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.
CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL. — A family and
Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given.
CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Stamford.
MISS ISABELLA WHITE'S School for
Young Ladies. Recommended by Pres. Seelye as preparatory to Smith College.

INDIANA, Terre Haute.
ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.
A School of Engineering.
CHARLES O. THOMPSON, President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean. EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Chestnut Street.
CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har-
vard. Home pupils received. Send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses
in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture etc.
WESTER WELLS, Sec'y.
FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
MISS PUTNAM opened the eighteenth
year of her English and Classical Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Thursday, September 27, 1883, at No. 68 Marlborough Street.
Terms for boarding pupils, \$500 per annum. Special attention given to little girls. Circulars sent on application to Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
PREPARATION FOR HARVARD, OX-
ford and Cambridge (Eng.), and for Wellesley, Lady Margaret Hall, and Girton Colleges for Women, by E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., by separate, personal teaching, 7 pupils.
Vacancy for one pupil in place of one who has just left to enter OXFORD.

Attention is invited to these facts:
1. Dr. Humphreys has successfully prepared for HARVARD, in 10 years, 131 candidates.
2. In each of the present four Classes there are members in good standing prepared by him.
3. Five of his former pupils will graduate next June, all creditably, one in High Honors.
4. During the same period he has prepared for various Examinations at Oxford and Cambridge, 17 students.
5. And for other American and English Colleges, 25 in all. Dr. H. gives lessons in Greek and Latin composition and criticism by correspondence.
For Circular, address
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.,
129 West Chester Park, Boston.

January 26, 1884.
MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 18 Boylston Pl.
PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI-
tute of Technology. Private School.
ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Braintree.
THE THAYER ACADEMY. — College
preparatory and general course in English Studies and Modern Languages. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.
MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL for
Boys.—Next (seventeenth) school year begins September 19.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.
ADAMS ACADEMY. — Second term begins
January 10, 1884. A few vacant rooms. Address
DR. WILLIAM EVERETT, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.
GREYLOCK INSTITUTE. — A Prepara-
tory School for Boys. Terms, \$450. Catalogues on application.
GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.
HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute. —
Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal.
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore Coll., Boston Univ., and Newnham Coll., Cambridge, England.

MICHIGAN, Orchard Lake.
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—A thorough Classical and Scientific School. Graduates admitted to University upon diploma. Location, 26 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. For catalogue address Lieut. H. A. SCHROEDER, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army, Adjutant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.
MISS A. C. MORGAN'S HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS. Second half of School year begins February 4.
Circulars furnished on application.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.
THE MISSES ANABLE'S English and
French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. One hour from New York, and an hour and a half from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The school will open September 12.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.
COUNTRY HOME. — A small family,
without children, offer a good home and best of care for two or three children, or invalids. Tuition for children if desired. Terms moderate. Highest references. Address Box 32, Nanuet, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Salem.
ST. PAUL'S HALL. — A happy Home
School for 14 boys under 14. Four instructors.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.
DE VEAUX COLLEGE. — Prepares for
the Universities, etc. Terms, \$350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.
MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for Young
Ladies. The next school year begins Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1883. Applications should be made early.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.
MISS ANABLE'S English and French
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 19, 1883.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue Chestnut Hill.
MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss
Bell's French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen, Sept. 21.

VERMONT, Barre.
BARRE ACADEMY. — Spring term, thirty-
second year, begins March 4. Classical and English courses. German, French, elocution, military drill. Board, with room, and English course, \$43 per term. Healthful and charming location.
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LINCOLN COLLEGE, Sorel, Lower Can-
ada. — Preparation for business and the Universities. All the regular masters Oxford and Cambridge men, or from the University of France.
Great facilities for learning thoroughly French, German, Classics, Mathematics, English, and Science.
Thirty-five acres of playgrounds; good boating on the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers. Boys received from nine to sixteen; may stay till nineteen. Terms, \$320 to \$400 per annum. Circulars on application to the Principal.
HENRY JULIAN LYALL.

GERMANY, Hanover, 52 Grosse Barltage.
MISS HILKEN'S Boarding-School for
Young Ladies. Address H. G. HILKEN, Box 723, Baltimore, Md.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY.
Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY CAT-
alogue for 1883-84 is for sale by Charles W. Sever, Cambridge; Cupples, Upham & Co., 283 Washington St., Boston; and F. W. Christern, 37 West 23d St., New York.
Price, 50 cents.

BOARD ABROAD. — For full particulars
as to residence, gentlemen, ladies, or children, in German families in Berlin, Dresden, Hanover, address L. MITCHELL, 22 Beck Hall, Cambridge.

FIRST CLASS BOARD, in a small Capital
of Germany, especially recommended to parents wishing to give their children a European education. Address BERNHARD GERHARD, 53 Arndt Strasse, Leipzig, Germany.

FITS. A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.

From Am. Journal of Medicine:
Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing: we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends, with a large bottle of his wonderful cure, free, to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address
DR. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease. By its use the worst cases of the worst kind, and of long standing, have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
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HIGHEST AWARD CENTENNIAL 1876.

HIGHEST AWARD MONTREAL 1881 and 1882.

149 to 155 East 14th St., New York.

FERRY'S

SEED ANNUAL

FOR 1884

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions, and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. INVALUABLE TO ALL.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Co.

OFFICE, Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JANUARY 1, 1884.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1883, \$18,918,515.11

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums	\$11,489,042.68	
Less deferred premiums January 1, 1883	540,555.91	\$10,948,486.77
Interest and Rents (including realized gains on real estate sold)	3,038,863.95	
Less interest accrued January 1, 1883	326,000.06	2,712,863.89
		\$13,661,350.66

\$862,579,863.77

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same	\$2,263,092.29
Endowments, matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same	452,229.80
Annuities, dividends, and returned premiums on cancelled policies	3,984,068.31
Total Paid Policy-holders	\$6,699,390.40
Taxes and re-insurances	262,492.91
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees	1,690,207.13
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c.	449,925.44
	\$9,102,015.88

\$53,177,819.89

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	\$1,393,615.02
Invested in United States, New York City and other stocks (market value \$25,455,743.81)	23,390,690.98
Real Estate	4,508,719.39
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate, (buildings thereon insured for \$18,316,000.00 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	20,681,471.72
Temporary loans, (secured by stocks, market value, \$1,624,887.00)	1,393,500.00
* Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to \$2,570,617.00)	461,445.57
* Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1, 1884	645,047.46
* Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection.	536,811.05
Agents' balances	104,216.55
Accrued interest on investments, January 1, 1884	362,272.15
Excess of market value of securities over cost	\$53,477,649.69
	2,065,052.83

* A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

Cash Assets, January 1, 1884, - \$55,542,902.72

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1, 1884	\$251,403.43
Reported Losses, awaiting proof, &c.	359,368.60
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented)	29,763.00
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies: participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium	47,635,147.00
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1, 1883, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	\$2,091,372.16
Addition to the Fund during 1883 for surplus and matured reserves	1,116,939.00
DEDUCT—	\$3,208,311.16
Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines	972,215.12
Balance of Tontine Fund January 1, 1884	2,236,096.04
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	28,610.48

\$50,510,388.55

Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent. 5,002,514.17

Surplus by the New York State Standard at 4 1/2 per cent., estimated at over 10,000,000.00

From the undivided surplus of \$5,002,514.17 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 15,561 policies have been issued, insuring \$52,735,561.

Number of Policies in force	Jan. 1, 1880, 45,705 Jan. 1, 1881, 48,548 Jan. 1, 1882, 53,927 Jan. 1, 1883, 60,150 Jan. 1, 1884, 69,227	Amount at risk	Jan. 1, 1880, \$127,417,763. Jan. 1, 1881, 135,726,916. Jan. 1, 1882, 151,760,824. Jan. 1, 1883, 171,415,097. Jan. 1, 1884, 198,746,043.
Death-claims paid	1879, \$1,569,854. 1880, 1,731,721. 1881, 2,013,203. 1882, 1,955,292. 1883, 2,263,092.	Income from Interest	1879, \$2,033,650. 1880, 2,317,889. 1881, 2,432,654. 1882, 2,798,018. 1883, 2,712,863.
Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent.	Jan. 1, 1880, \$3,120,371. Jan. 1, 1881, 4,295,096. Jan. 1, 1882, 4,827,036. Jan. 1, 1883, 4,948,841. Jan. 1, 1884, 5,002,514.		

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
H. B. CLAFIN,
JOHN M. FURMAN,

DAVID DOWS,
HENRY BOWERS,
LOOMIS L. WHITE,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
S. S. FISHER,
EDWARD MARTIN,

JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY TUCK, M. D.,
ALEX. STUDDWELL,
R. SUYDAM GRANT,
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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

The Week.

THE story of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, that Prince Bismarck had returned the Congressional resolution of condolence over Herr Lasker's death, has been confirmed. Bismarck is not a well-mannered man, but we believe it will be found on examination that he never hitherto has publicly insulted anybody gratuitously or without an object. He has made much use of publicly insulting language in his remarkable career, but always when he wished either to drive somebody out of office, or produce a diplomatic complication. If Lasker were still living and a power, however small, in German politics, we should be quite prepared to see Bismarck insult or snub even the American Congress, if he wished to discredit him, or express his contempt for him. But Lasker is dead, and before he died had ceased to be formidable to the Government, and in fact was at the time of his death only the shadow of a great name—the wreck of a man who had played a part in German politics of which, as an intellectual feat simply, any German might be proud, and Bismarck is a very good German. Moreover, he knows enough of Congress to know how readily resolutions like these are voted, and how little acquaintance the bulk of the members possess with foreign politics, and, therefore, how unnecessary it is to take them in bad part. His present performance appears to be universally condemned both at home and abroad, and it remains thus far inexplicable. We are, it would appear, however, to have an explanation of it from himself, and must wait for that before discussing it more fully. It is reported that he bases his action on "high political principles," but, until he is heard from, the world will incline to the belief that it is based on sciatia, or some form of the indigestion from which his friends and admirers have heard with so much regret that he has of late been a sufferer.

There has been no material improvement in business during the past week, although symptoms of the usual stirrings of spring trade have been felt here and there. The floods in the Ohio Valley have caused enormous losses to the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests within sweep of the waters, although resulting in very little loss of life considering the magnitude of the calamity. The demand for iron, which is a fairly good index of the state of trade, is steady at the reduced output, but cannot be said to be increasing. It is probably safe to say that changes from this time forward must be for the better. The demand for cotton goods shows some slight improvement. The indications are that "hard pan" has been reached in this trade also. Business failures for the week are reported by Bradstreet at 243 in number, being 14 less than the previous week, and 22 more than the corresponding week of last year. It is noticeable, however, that the

average liabilities to each failure are small, 82 per cent. being traders whose capital was under \$5,000. Business at the Stock Exchange has been entirely under the control of "manipulators." This means that there has been no such thing as a market dependent upon supply and demand in the larger sense, but that prices have been marked up and down at the instance of the large speculators. Such market as there was might be denominated a bull market, but only in the sense that the bears appear to be willing to see a higher range of prices established before "getting on top of it" again. Sterling exchange advanced to the specie-shipping point one day, and remains close to that point now, but no gold has been actually exported—or none worth mentioning.

The bill under discussion in the Senate to amend the National Banking law so that circulating notes may be issued up to the par value of the bonds deposited, is an improvement on the existing law, which limits such circulation to 90 per cent. of the par value, yet it is doubtful whether this amendment will suffice to check the retirement of bank circulation as the 3 per cent. bonds are called in and redeemed. Further relief might easily be granted by repealing the tax on bank circulation in whole or in part, yet this is one of the things which Congressmen are unaccountably reluctant to do. While everybody is crying out for measures to lessen the public revenue, it is found in practice that there is no place to begin. You must not touch the tariff, because the interests of protected manufacturers, or wool growers, or copper miners, or sugar planters, or wood choppers will suffer. You must not reduce the bank tax, because the "note shavers" will gain by it. You must not reduce the tax on whiskey and tobacco, because they are articles of vice and luxury, and so on. The last is a perfectly valid reason for maintaining existing taxes, and because it is so there is all the more reason for getting rid of superfluous duties and imposts on other things. The tax on bank circulation is absolutely needless for purposes of revenue, and while it is proper and just to retain it if the banks derive undue profits from their circulation—while it would be proper to retain it under such conditions even if the Government needed no revenue—yet, with the prospect before us of a bank contraction equal to \$60,000,000 per year, it seems quite unaccountable that Congressmen should be so opposed to any diminution of the tax.

Senator Hawley says the Republican Executive Congressional Committee is thoroughly determined to live up to the letter of the Civil Service law, which forbids anybody in the pay of the Government to receive or solicit money or contributions for political purposes. He thinks it would be well also to have State Committees so constituted as not to include office-holders. We trust that these intentions will be strictly carried out. If they are, we have not the least doubt that the gain in moral force to the Republican Presidential ticket will fully equal whatever loss may be

sustained through the absence of the campaign funds which have hitherto been wrung mainly from the office-holders. Nothing is clearer than that the usefulness of large campaign funds has been greatly overestimated. In the campaign in this State last November there were no efforts to collect such a fund by the usual assessment methods, and there were many sarcastic comments by the Machine leaders on the excessive virtue of civil-service reformers "who were unwilling that the office-holders should contribute, but who refrained from giving anything themselves." To the great astonishment of these persons, the election showed such Republican gains that a Democratic majority of nearly 200,000 in the previous year was nearly obliterated. There had been no canvassing, few or no documents, and little money, yet the people had voted with unusual spirit and intelligence.

Mahone's last hope of regaining control in Virginia has been destroyed by the action of the Legislature in relation to the election machinery of the State. A bill has been passed over the Governor's veto which takes from the county judges the power of appointing election officers, and gives it to local boards which are to be selected by the Legislature. There is no requirement that the local boards shall select the officers from both political parties, so that the election will in all probability be entirely within the supervision of Democrats. The law goes into effect on April 1, and the Presidential election this year will therefore be held under it. Mahone's entire system, which in many respects was scarcely less partisan than this, has been abolished, and with it has gone all chance for him and his party to make a formidable show in the election. The State is probably more completely in the power of the Democrats than it was before Mahone appeared as a leader. His methods, instead of liberalizing public sentiment, have furnished seeming justification for the most extreme Bourbon hatred of Republican influences, and have thus made it easier than ever to enact laws which will perpetuate Bourbon control. The situation in the State is about as bad as it can be, and the only pleasant feature of it is that the Republicans of the country will be spared the spectacle of Mahone appearing at their National Convention with the electoral vote of Virginia, and offering it for sale to the highest bidder.

The Illinois Republican State Committee held a meeting in Chicago on Wednesday, and a canvass of its members revealed a strength for Logan which is hailed as an indication that he will "sweep Illinois like a hurricane." So many were found to be in his favor that it was claimed that he was sure to have thirty-five and possibly forty-one of the State's delegates to the National Convention. As there will be only forty-four delegates, this will be a handsome majority. Not many reasons were given for this flattering support, but the Senator's gallant fight against Fitz-John Porter was universally regarded as constituting an all-suffi-

cient issue. This canvass strikes us as giving the Logan boom a powerful impetus, and we shall be very much surprised if some demonstration is not made by Mr. Blaine's friends to counteract it. A fresh bulletin about the exact condition of the "historical work" at this moment, coupled with a declaration that Mr. Blaine will under no circumstances consent to be a candidate, because it would break up his practice of going to bed at 9:30, would undoubtedly have a powerful effect.

The verdict of the *Proteus* Court of Inquiry places the blame for the bad management of the Greely Relief Expedition mainly upon General Hazen, of the Signal Service. The court is of the opinion that while he had the best intentions, "in many particulars, and in some of the gravest moment, he failed in an adequate comprehension of the necessities of the case, and of the measures and means essential to meet them." This coincides with the view of all impartial persons who have followed the developments of the inquiry. A more recklessly mismanaged expedition than this one was it would be difficult to conceive. It is to be hoped that in sending out the second one, as now proposed, General Hazen will be allowed to have nothing whatever to do with the arrangements. The court of inquiry, while blaming him, leniently exonerates him from "wilful neglect or intentional dereliction of duty," and, after mature deliberation, concludes that no further proceedings before a general court-martial are called for. The least punishment which can be accorded him is a refusal to allow him to have any official control over future expeditions.

Mr. Babb, an Iowa legislator, has forwarded us a copy of a joint resolution he has introduced in the Legislature of his State on the subject of divorce. It declares our present system one of "legalized polygamy," and adds that the trouble mainly grows out of the "diverse systems of procedure and causes of divorce" in the different States. Further, it declares reform by constitutional amendment to be impracticable, and that "the only practical method of procuring the desired uniformity of action on this subject, as well as on laws pertaining to mercantile paper, methods of conveyancing, and other subjects upon which such uniformity is so necessary to the good of the common whole, is by concert of action on the part of the several States and Territories themselves." Therefore, it directs the Governor of Iowa to call for a general convention of States and Territories (each to send two representatives), to be held at the capital of Iowa a year from next May, to take all these subjects into consideration, and to recommend suitable legislation to the various States.

When the convention meets, if it ever does meet, it will apparently, by the terms of the resolution, be precluded from recommending any constitutional amendment on the subject. We would suggest to Mr. Babb that this is unwise. The study of our institutions has no doubt made him familiar with

the fact that even the Constitution of the United States was the result of a movement started by a convention of a few States, called to consider the necessity of a uniform commercial system; and that in those early days there were conservatives who dreaded, just as he does now, any change in the fundamental law. Yet it was found, as Bancroft and other historians have shown, that uniformity could not be obtained without a new Constitution. This was felt to be a dreadful step toward centralization, and yet we have survived it, and so it is possible that we might survive a change giving Congress the right to pass a uniform law, at least on the subject of marriage and divorce. Is it wise, we would ask Mr. Babb, in the light of history, absolutely to preclude his convention from considering whether a constitutional amendment would not be better than the plan of giving advice to State Legislatures?

Our Japanese contemporary, the *Jiyu Shimbun*, commenting on the treatment of the Chinese by the United States Government, quotes the suggestion of the *Nation* that the only way to make the law for their exclusion really efficacious is to "authorize the summary slaughter of all Chinamen found within the country after a certain date, and to offer a reward for the heads of all Chinamen caught after another still later date," and that "in no other way can our Christianity be saved from the debasing influence of these heathen." The *Jiyu Shimbun* is much shocked by this, and though "it does not believe that the Government will adopt such a plan, its being publicly urged strikes it with astonishment." Not satisfied with prohibiting the entry of the Mongolian race on their territory, the Americans, says our contemporary, "clamor for the expulsion of the Celestials by the most murderous measures." All this shows how necessary a knowledge of foreign manners is to the proper understanding of foreign figures of speech. The editor of the *Jiyu Shimbun*, without knowing how rare wholesale slaughter of foreigners was among us, could of course see nothing ironical in the suggestion that Chinamen found among us should be slaughtered. But he may have been reading accounts of "family feuds" in the Southern papers, and been thus prepared to consider "murderous measures" a favorite American solution of troubles of one sort or another.

Mr. Thomas's bill to prevent stock-watering was discussed in the State Senate on Thursday. We believe it passed the Senate last year, and it is a very stringent measure. It prevents the issue or sale of any part of the stock of any corporation "until the nominal (par) value . . . shall have been paid in money into such corporation." By another section every corporation is obliged to keep its shareholder open to inspection by shareholders, the Attorney-General, in person or by proxy, or, in the case of railroads, by the Railway Commissioners. Any violation of the law is made punishable by fine and imprisonment. The second of the provisions seems a very good one, but the first is open to serious ob-

jection. In all legislation hitherto designed to prevent stock-watering the company has been allowed to represent, not only money, but money's worth, in the shape of plant, land, etc., by stock. However wicked it may be to water stock, no one has ever insisted before that everything except greenbacks or coin is water. "Water" does not mean everything not money, but merely fictitious value of any kind, as where a corporate stock is suddenly doubled in order to make it appear that the profits are half what they are really. There is probably not a single corporation in the State where the stock only represents "money."

The Half-Breeds in the Newman church, who have with them, we believe, five of the nine deacons, tried to hold a meeting in the church on Thursday night, but the Stalwarts were too smart for them, having had the doors locked with new locks. They then adjourned to a "hall," and formally dismissed Dr. Newman, and arranged for the calling of a Congregational Council. The Stalwarts formed a camp of observation in a neighboring private parlor, and had ice cream, while scouts brought in frequent reports of the Half-Breed doings, which were freely denounced and declared null and void. Both parties are evidently moving rapidly towards a law suit in the secular courts. Dr. Newman is still armed with that \$100,000 legacy, but, as we understand the matter, the testator is still living, so that he can only hold it over the heads of the enemy as a remote terror. It would not be a bad plan for the Half-Breeds to meet this by getting some of their number to make a will too, and leave Dr. Ranney half a million or so for the church in case Dr. Newman was made to go.

The Rev. James Finch, A. M., has come to the rescue of the *Christian at Work* in its trouble about murder for revenge, with a little device which he calls "Goelism." "Goelism," he says, "is from the Hebrew goel, and it means the doctrine that the nearest relative of the person murdered has the right and that it is his duty to avenge his kinsman's death." Goelism in process of time, it appears, "merged into legalism"; that is, the duty of killing the murderers of relatives was transferred to the magistrate. Now listen to Mr. Finch in his own words, and remember that he is a Christian minister and an A. M.:

"Now the Mosaic legislation, which has the element of goelism in it, was, of course, in part, for a rude age. As soon as civilization had sufficiently advanced to admit of the administration of public justice through the forms of law, the primitive mode of administering justice by goelism would naturally be of less frequent occurrence. But the principle of administration in either case was, and is, the same, viz., the security of the person in his rights and possessions. The mere forms of law make nothing right; if right can be secured through them, it is well; but if not, the law of nature—the law of the common consciousness—declares that rights may be secured even by a near kinsman's becoming a homicide—a GOEL—an avenger of blood.

"Here is the proper ground for the justification of young Nutt. Cloudy as men may be with respect to their reasons, argue as they may with respect to the obligations of statute laws, probably ninety-nine out of a hundred justify the homicide. It is not that they are lawless men, nor that they favor lawlessness;

but the law having failed of its end, viz., the security of the individual and society, it is felt to be the right thing for the 'avenger of blood' to slay the monster of wickedness."

The richest thing in the foregoing is that a man of education should gravely assume that "Goelism" is an exclusively Jewish "doctrine," and should not know that it was and is the doctrine of all barbarous tribes, and that he should hold that it can, in our time in Christendom, be revived by anybody who thinks that in a particular case the courts have not done him justice. "Goelism" exists in Afghanistan to-day, in its original form. Afghan soldiers in the British army have been known to ask for furlough to go home to kill somebody who had slain a relative, as a solemn family duty. Nutt might just as well look for his justification in Cabul as in Jerusalem. We advised the *Christian at Work* some weeks ago to take a vacation. We venture to offer Mr. Finch, A.M., the same suggestion, in the hope that a little rest and refreshment will bring him saner notions of law and morality.

The sequel to the Conkling-Haverstick murder is very curious. Conkling, it will be remembered, murdered Haverstick because the two had a quarrel about the former's sister. The murderer was released on bail. His sister, who was the only witness to the shooting, could not be found, probably because she was not looked for. She has now died, and her character may be inferred from the fact that her husband, Mr. Uhler, was at first undecided whether to have her buried or not. A pastor, named Wedekind, was found to preach a funeral sermon over her, however, in the course of which he referred incidentally to "the brother," who, while he had "nobly endeavored to avenge his family," committed a crime which "can only be expiated through faith in the atoning blood of Jesus Christ." This latter statement happened to be perfectly true, though for a reason that the pastor forgot to mention—that the only witness to the crime is dead. Otherwise it might have been expiated, humanly speaking, with more efficiency, by incarceration or hanging. The idea of Conkling as a noble "avenger" is evidently deduced from the doctrine of "Goelism," though its appearance in a funeral sermon in a Christian church is rather alarming.

The difficulty in finding an editor for the London *Times* is an illustration of the seriousness of the change which the disappearance of the anonymous system has wrought in the conditions under which that journal is published. In the days when it made its fame, the editor was unknown outside the office, and his death was a matter of little consequence, and it might have run on for weeks or months without an editor-in-chief. Since Mr. Delane broke through the veil, and made the editor a personage known in society and at the clubs, the proprietors have to provide somebody of note, who will make a good figure in the editorial chair, whether he be a good editor or not. This, as they have found since Delane's death, is no easy matter, and it will probably become harder every

year. Moreover, it is plainer every day that if the paper is to hold its own against the tremendous competition to which it is now exposed, the style of writing in it will have to undergo very serious changes. The conductors have stuck manfully for a century to the solemn, magniloquent, and diffuse manner of political discussion of which Junius set the model, but which constantly leads, in all but master hands, to vapidness and feebleness. To abandon it now, for the more incisive, condensed, and vigorous talk which the best editorial writing aims to be, will be no easy task, and will have to be superintended by a kind of man who is not to be had for advertising. If tried unsuccessfully, the consequence to the *Times* as property might be very disastrous. The paper probably suffers now more than anything else, however, from having in the background a feeble, pompous, and meddlesome proprietor, who wants to be made a peer.

General Gordon has begun the work of reform in the Sudan in characteristic fashion, but in a fashion which will put the English Conservatives in a very awkward position. He has become a hero with them since he started for Khartum, and they were making liberal use of him to denounce Gladstone. He ought, they said, to have been sent sooner, and it was horrible to send him now without an adequate force; but when they began saying this, they were under the impression that he was going up there to fight and was not to make peace till the rebels were brought to their knees. This was the course they advocated after the checks received from the Boers in South Africa. They are probably, therefore, terribly disgusted now with Gordon's proclamation acknowledging the Mahdi's sovereignty, and with his general reinstatement of the native chiefs. This is, in fact, simply the execution of the ministerial policy from the beginning. The one thing for either England or Egypt to do in the Sudan is to give up all attempt to rule it, and take out of it the gang of Turks and Circassians who have been desolating it for some years. To the argument that this will lead to a revival of the slave trade, the answer is that, the attempt to hold the country having failed, the slave trade must be suppressed by other means than conquest. A more vigorous blockade of the Red Sea coast, and a better government of the territory around Khartum, which can be really held, will probably do the work. General Gordon's declaration that he has nothing now to say to the slave trade, undoubtedly means simply that it is no part of his present mission to deal with it. His work is simply to hand the country over to its rightful rulers, and get the Egyptian garrisons out of it.

Under these circumstances, there seems nothing left for the Tories but to turn to and denounce Gordon for sacrificing the honor of England. They cannot well accuse him of pusillanimity, but he certainly seems to be no more audacious in defence of England's honor than Gladstone himself. The mutiny of the Egyptian troops at Cairo gives a touch of the comic to an other-

wise very tragic situation. It does not appear to amount to very much, but the pretence that they cannot serve under the British officers because these are aliens in race and religion, is very droll. The real reason they dislike them is probably that they expect Egyptians to fight, and propose taking them into places where they may be hurt or killed. Probably the best thing to do with the Egyptian army would be, as is suggested, to disband it. An army that will not fight is probably the most indefensible luxury a poor country can have.

The Mahdi, on his part, is doing little to justify the predictions of his admirers. He is obstinately slow in moving. Three months ago the *Sun* represented him as likely to make far-reaching conquests like those of the early Caliphs. The London *Spectator* promised on his behalf that by the beginning of January he would have set the whole Mussulman world in a flame, and that the French would be fighting for their lives along the whole North African coast. General Stone, who is very hostile to the English invaders of Egypt, has now arranged an advance on Lower Egypt for the Mahdi, by a "western route through the oases" (which it seems "the British, in their terror, have forgotten") northward to the Mediterranean coast region. In other words, he is to march a conquering army, which will be capable of driving European forces out of Egypt, across the Libyan desert on a route which barely supplies water for commercial caravans. One does not need to discuss such hypotheses, even when they come from as good an authority as General Stone. What prevents the Mahdi from leaving the Sudan is what prevents his enemies from getting at him in the Sudan—the difficulty of moving masses of men across the desert.

An "Anarchist" named Cyvoet, recently extradited from Belgium to France, has been condemned to death at Lyons. The treaty between the two countries provides that the offence for which punishment is inflicted must be criminal by the laws of both. Cyvoet had started his movement for the regeneration of mankind by indirectly blowing up a restaurant by "artifices and manoeuvres or by instructions." For this, and for "assassination," he was indicted, assassination being a treaty crime, but the indirect explosion of restaurants not being anything of the sort. On the charge of assassination he escaped, on the other count he was found guilty. He appealed to the courts, but they have now decided that they have nothing to do with the matter—that extradition treaties are administrative acts, and prisoners cannot claim the benefit of them as a matter of right. Cyvoet will therefore be hung, unless the President of the Republic pardons him. The case illustrates in a striking way the difference between French and American law. Yet it is only a few years since the attempt was made in the courts in New York to set up this French doctrine, and to deprive prisoners of their right to a trial in accordance with the provisions of the treaty.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

[WEDNESDAY, February 13, to THURSDAY, February 19, 1894, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE *Proteus* Court of Inquiry, in its report, places the blame for the failure of the Greely Relief Expedition principally on the Chief Signal Officer, General Hazen, because he did not take the proper preliminary steps or give proper directions.

Secretary Chandler has selected Commander W. S. Schley to command the new Greely Relief Expedition. He is forty-four years of age, and has never been on the sick list since he entered the service in 1856.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday considered the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers against Manning. Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.), Chairman of the Committee on Elections, spoke in support of the majority report, which declared that on a prima-facie case neither of the contestants was entitled to the seat. Neither the majority nor minority report is signed, but Mr. Turner stated that ten of the members of the Committee were in favor of the former, while only five supported the latter. After several days' debate the majority report was adopted on Friday.

The House on Monday passed a bill fixing the postage on transient newspapers at one cent for four ounces.

There was an all-night session of the House, lasting from Monday night till Tuesday morning at nine o'clock. There was a deadlock, owing to the fact that the Republicans declined to vote on a motion to fix February 21st for the consideration of the bill to pension Mexican veterans and the survivors of some Indian wars. The Republicans felt themselves called upon to protest, by withholding their votes, against a bill which proposes not only to pension the veterans of the Mexican war, but any person who may have served no longer than thirty days in the Creek war or disturbances. The Republican theory was that the Democrats, if they desired to enter upon such legislation as that, must secure a quorum of their own number to do so. Mr. Hiscock made a severe speech arraigning the Democrats, which created great excitement. The latter finally secured a quorum, and passed the resolution.

In the House on Monday Mr. Harrison (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The investigation of the Danville, Va., election riots was begun in Washington by the Senate Sub Committee on Thursday. Several negroes testified as to the aggression of the whites and the shooting on that day. They also said that in consequence they had been intimidated from voting. The white witnesses testified generally as to the insolence of the negroes and their intention to put a stop to it. They made rather frank admissions as to their actions on the day of the riot. The hearing was continued on Friday, on Monday, and on Tuesday.

Absalom Koiner, a member of the Virginia Senate, submitted to that body on Monday a proposition asking Virginia's Congressmen "to bring to the attention of the National Government the propriety or the necessity of providing a territorial reservation for the exclusive use and local government of such of the negro race of the United States as may prefer negro population and local negro government to demonstrate their capacity of self government." It went over under the rules.

Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, has written to Speaker Carlisle urging the restoration of the duty on wool.

At Albany, in the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill abolishing the State paper was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 14 to 10.

In the Assembly a resolution was debated

directing the Committee on State Charitable Institutions to investigate the cause of the recent death of Evan D. Hughes while confined in the Utica Insane Asylum. Mr. Burns (Dem.) declared that the institution was a great political machine used by both parties. It made or unmade politicians. The resolution was amended so as to provide for a Special Committee of Five, and was then passed. The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means submitted the annual appropriation bill, the total of which is about \$7,000,000, or \$200,000 in excess of last year.

The Prohibition Amendment was again debated vigorously in the Assembly on Thursday and was ordered to a third reading. The bill reducing pilotage fees at New York was also advanced to a third reading.

The widow of Theodore Roosevelt, the well-known philanthropist of this city, and the wife of her son, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., the Republican Assemblyman, died in this city on Thursday. The New York Assembly adjourned on Friday out of regard to Mr. Roosevelt, after passing resolutions of condolence.

A mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, at which resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of fifty prominent citizens of this city to visit Albany to secure the necessary legislation for the concentration of power in the hands of the Mayor for the appointment of municipal officers without the approval of the Aldermen. Speeches were made in favor of the project by William M. Evarts, Judge Noah Davis, and others.

The Assembly on Monday evening disagreed to an adverse report on the bill extending the five-cent hours on the elevated railroads of this city. On Tuesday they passed the General Appropriation Bill. During a debate on that day Mr. Hooley (Labor member) said the State paid a large amount to the humbug known as the Civil Service Commission, which only existed for the purpose of keeping many a good man out of office. Mr. Littlejohn (Rep.) entirely agreed with this view, pronouncing the Civil-Service Bureau not only useless, but one of the veriest humbugs in existence. This statement was greeted with warm applause.

The New York Republican Committee is called to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on March 4th to take action regarding the State Convention.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has affirmed the judgment of the lower Court in the case of Timm vs. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, thereby asserting the constitutionality of the Harper High License law.

The high waters began to subside on Saturday, and railway traffic was resumed on a number of roads leading into Cincinnati on Monday. There is wide-spread distress in many places, along the Ohio River, which the Government is endeavoring to relieve with its appropriation. Subscriptions of money and collections of clothing have been made in all parts of the country, those from the South being noticeable.

There was an almost general resumption of work this week in the iron mills, glass factories, and river coal mines around Pittsburgh. Many thousand men were given employment.

The Senior class of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., left the institution in a body on Friday because the Faculty had suspended two of their members, leaders in a general college "bolt" of recitations on the day preceding the funeral of ex-President North.

The Harvard Faculty and the Princeton Trustees have adopted the stringent resolutions for the regulation of inter-collegiate sports which were recommended by the late conference of college faculties on the subject. Five colleges must adopt them to make them binding.

In the suit brought by L. L. Nightingale, one of the characters in the novel, 'Cape Cod Folks,' against Alexander Williams, its publisher, in Boston, the jury on Thursday gave the plaintiff \$1,095 damages.

The will of Wendell Phillips leaves his property, aggregating \$250,000, to his widow, with a reversionary interest to his adopted daughter, Mrs. G. W. Smalley.

Professor S. Wells Williams, LL.D., of Yale College, died on Saturday after an illness of two weeks. He was seventy-two years of age. After being graduated at the Troy Polytechnic Institute he went to Canton, China, as printer to the American Board of Foreign Missions. He studied Chinese, and published a number of standard books on the subject. He was the editor for many years of the *Chinese Repository*. In 1842 he published 'Easy Lessons in Chinese.' He returned to the United States in 1845. In 1848 he published 'The Middle Kingdom,' a standard work on China, of which a new and carefully revised edition was published a few months ago. He returned to China in 1848. He resided there and in Japan for many following years, publishing valuable works, and holding office under the U.S. Government. In 1874 he brought out at Shanghai the great work of his life, 'The Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language,' and in 1876 he returned to the United States, having been appointed lecturer on Chinese at Yale College, where he remained until his death. Prior to his last illness he had been an occasional contributor to the *Nation*.

FOREIGN.

Active preparations for British interference in the affairs of the Sudan were announced on Wednesday. Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General of the British army, telegraphed to Lieutenant-General Stephenson, commanding the forces in Egypt, to collect a force for the relief of Tokar, if this was possible, and if not, for the defence of the Red Sea ports. General Graham took the supreme command of this force, with Colonel Buller in command of the infantry and Colonel Stewart of the cavalry. General Lord Wolseley ordered that the greatest publicity be given to the determination to relieve Tokar by British troops. A body of British troops was ordered to Suakim, and the British garrison at Alexandria was transferred to Cairo. The news of the despatch of British troops spread rapidly and had a good effect in tending to disperse the rebels.

General Gordon, with several powerful chiefs, left Berber on Wednesday for Khartum, proceeding very slowly, in order to negotiate with the people along the river. On his arrival at Khartum on Sunday thousands crowded to kiss his hands and feet, calling him "Sultan of the Sudan." Addressing the people General Gordon said: "I come without soldiers, but with God on my side, to redress evils. I will not fight with any weapons, but will mete out justice. There shall be no more Bashi-Bazouks." The populace say that General Gordon is giving them more than El Mahdi could give. His influence is so great that no fears are now felt for the safety of the garrison and the people at Khartum.

Colonel Coetlogon, Commander at Khartum, was on Saturday created Pasha and made acting Governor-General of the entire Sudan. He summoned the notables to meet General Gordon in council on Sunday.

General Gordon has posted a proclamation recognizing El Mahdi as Sultan of Kordofan, remitting half the taxes, and placing no restriction on the slave trade. The Arabs of Khartum express great satisfaction with it. The proclamation was sent to all the tribes. The London *Times* on Monday said that General Gordon's proclamation, as regards slavery, means that his present mission has nothing to do with slaves, and not that he desires to

encourage slavery. Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, said that the appointment of El Mahdi as Sultan of Kordofan, and the remission of taxes, were within General Gordon's powers. The true meaning of the order regarding the slave trade could not be understood from the telegraphic summary which had been published. The Government preferred to await the receipt of the full text of the original order.

Papers were presented to Parliament on Thursday regarding General Gordon's mission in the Sudan. Among them were Sir Evelyn Baring's instructions to General Gordon with respect to the evacuation of the Sudan. General Gordon is given the fullest liberty to use his own discretion in the premises. One hundred thousand pounds have been placed to his credit, and additional funds will be granted if necessary.

General Gordon's memorandum of January 2, in which he unfolds his plan for restoring the petty Sultans to their ancestral power, leaving El Mahdi out of the calculation, is also among the papers. He advises that the arsenals be handed over to the various Sultans. His greatest difficulty will be in disposing of the arsenals at Khartum, Dongola, and Kassala, where there are no Sultans, because those places have sprung up since Mehemet's conquest. England has refused General Sir Evelyn Wood's proposal to sanction the coöperation of the Egyptian army in the relief of Tokar, for the reason that this army was raised for the defence of Egypt outside of the Sudan. England approves, however, of the despatch of the Egyptian battalion, which is furnished with English officers, to Assuan, if this proves necessary.

The orders governing the expedition for the relief of Tokar provide that the troops are to take with them provisions sufficient to last two weeks. They will bivouac upon the line of march. Each man will carry seventy rounds of ammunition in his pouch, and there is to be a reserved supply of 250 rounds per man. Official letters have been sent to Tokar urging the garrison to hold out until the troops arrive. If they succeed in relieving the town, the forts will be blown up and a retreat made to the Red Sea coast.

There was an unconfirmed rumor in Suakim on Monday night, brought by scouts from Trinkitat, to the effect that the rebels carried Tokar by storm on Sunday night and massacred the garrison. On Tuesday advices were received from Tokar that 200 of the garrison made a sortie, attacked the enemy, and killed and wounded several of them. They also captured a number of cattle and camels.

Osman Digma, the rebel leader, was reported on Sunday to be massing his troops near a defile where he defeated Tahir Pasha, on the road between Trinkitat and Tokar. If he fails to reduce the latter city before the arrival of the British troops, he will, it is said, give battle there. Orders have been given by the British Government to confine the British expedition to the relief of Tokar. It is expected that a decisive battle will be fought on February 24. The rebels fired on the forts at Suakim on Sunday. Baker Pasha had a narrow escape. The commander at Tokar has written that he has supplies to last him until the end of the month. He wants arms and ammunition.

Four Egyptian private soldiers presented to the Khedive on Saturday a protest against the despatch of Egyptian soldiers to the Sudan, and a demand for the removal of British military officers. General Wood was immediately sent for. He confronted the mutineers, and arrested them. The petition purported to be approved by the whole Egyptian army. Some correspondents considered the incident of grave import, while others said that it was trifling, and had not shaken the confidence of English officers in Egyptian troops. There were rumors that the Egyptian army was to

be disbanded on account of its worthlessness, but they were not confirmed. The stripping of Alexandria and Cairo of British troops for the operations in the south has caused lively fears of an émeute.

It was reported in London on Wednesday that a majority of the Cabinet were urging more vigorous action in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and some other members are opposed to increasing England's responsibility. Conservative meetings were held in many English towns on Wednesday night, in all of which the Government policy in Egypt was attacked. Confidence was expressed that Parliament would soon be dissolved, and the Conservatives would triumph at the next election. The London Times on Thursday rebuked the Conservatives for not boldly declaring their policy.

Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons on Thursday that Turkey had proposed an interchange of views regarding Egyptian affairs. Meanwhile the negotiations continue. The debate on the motion of censure was resumed. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Radical, moved an amendment that the House decline to express an opinion of the Government's Egyptian policy. In proposing this amendment he said that he trusted that hereafter Englishmen would not be employed to interfere with the Egyptians in their selection of a Government. Mr. Labouchere, advanced Liberal, seconded it. Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition. The debate was continued on Friday without special incident.

The debate on the motion to censure the Government for its Egyptian policy was resumed in the House of Commons on Monday. W. T. Marriott, a Liberal, made a violent attack upon the Government, accusing it of vacillation and inconsistency. The Irish Parliamentary party held a meeting in the evening to decide how to vote on the motion of censure. Mr. Parnell was absent. There was a disagreement as to the course to be pursued. Mr. Sexton moved to vote against the Government, which was carried. Mr. Parnell was present at another meeting of his party on Tuesday morning, and it was again decided to vote against the Government. The debate was concluded on Tuesday evening, and Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure was defeated by a vote of 311 to 262, a majority of 49 for the Government notwithstanding the opposition of the Paracletes.

Lord Randolph Churehill has been elected President of the National Conservative Union, which is considered an indication that he will take the place of Sir Stafford Northcote as Conservative leader in the House of Commons. The latter, it is said, is willing to accept a peerage.

Mr. Bradlaugh issued on Wednesday an address to the electors of Northampton for a reflection. Mr. Richards, who once before gave him a close run, was the candidate of the Conservatives. Mr. Bradlaugh was returned on Tuesday by a larger vote than ever before, and will take the oath at once.

A bill was introduced in the House of Lords on Friday to afford better protection against the importation of diseased cattle.

While walking unattended to the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Gladstone was suddenly seized by the collar, and brought to a standstill by a man. With some difficulty he shook off his assailant. It is said the attack was made on a wager.

The Cobden Club will circulate 20,000 copies of the pamphlet by Mr. Giffen devoted to the "Progress of the Working Classes," which Mr. Gladstone pronounces to be the best answer to the doctrines proclaimed by Mr. Henry George.

The strike of the weavers has come to an end everywhere throughout East Lancashire, England.

At a meeting of the company of authors, established to obtain a copyright convention with the United States, which was held in London on Monday, Cardinal Manning spoke at some length upon the injustice done by American publishers in pirating English works. Mr. Walter Besant moved that a company of authors be founded in America, and that the matter be brought before American authors. The motion was carried.

Matthew Arnold will publish impressions of America, along with the lectures he delivered while in the United States.

Ten thousand copies of the first edition of Queen Victoria's Diary were sold the first day after publication.

Admiral Caird Glyn, who was legatee to the estate of Adelaide Neilson, the actress, is dead.

The Merv tribes have submitted to Russia. The German press says the submission of the tribes of Merv to Russia is worse for England than the disasters in the Sudan. It comments upon the remarkable success of the Russian policy in Central Asia, and says it is always directed against England. The Russian newspapers express the opinion that the submission of the Merv tribes to Russia, together with the events in the Sudan, insures the downfall of Mr. Gladstone.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has passed the exceptional law directed against Anarchists by a vote of 177 to 137.

American affairs were brought into prominence in Germany on Thursday by an article in the Berlin *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) in which it was said: "The bill in regard to hog products which is now before the American Congress is calculated painfully to affect Germans who have the national interests at heart. The sting of the bill is palpably directed against Germany alone. We do not assume that American statesmen are disposed to entertain the opinion that Germany can be induced by reprisals or threats to rescind measures enforced in the interest of public health. An independent Government can only reply to any attempt at intimidation by counter reprisals, consisting of increased customs duties, and eventually by legal measures otherwise affecting the intercourse of the two countries."

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times on Saturday reported that Prince Bismarck had returned to Herr von Eisdenecher, the German Minister at Washington, the resolution of condolence on Herr Lasker's death passed by Congress, with the request to return the resolution to the House of Representatives, as the position of Herr Lasker in Germany was not such as to justify the resolution. The Times added that although the thing appears incredible, the fact is that the relations between Washington and Berlin are in a state of great tension, chiefly owing to the pork question. Later advices confirmed the report.

The commercial convention between the United States and Spain was signed in Madrid on Wednesday.

The Bey of Tunis has given M. Roudaire authority to carry out his scheme for transforming a portion of the Desert of Sahara into an inland sea.

Many Christians have been massacred in Anam since the beginning of January. The Anamite Minister of War is implicated.

Two mandarins who were instigators of the recent massacre of Christians in Tonquin have been taken to Hué, tried, and executed.

President Grévy on Tuesday received a telegram from the King of Anam. The King expresses the hope that the newly completed cable connecting Haiphong with Thuanan and Saigon will strengthen the friendly relations existing between France and Anam. He also trusts that the treaty will be ratified.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE APPOINTING POWER.

THE meeting at Cooper Union on Thursday last was a great success both in numbers and in enthusiasm; and it named an excellent committee to go to Albany to secure the passage of the Roosevelt bill and such other legislation as may be necessary to concentrate responsibility in the Mayor, and take away from the Aldermen their share of the appointing power. This change undoubtedly does not include the whole of municipal reform, but it promises more of it, in our belief, than anything else which this generation is likely to see accomplished. We have now had in this city about forty years' experience of the modern problem of governing great centres of population by universal suffrage. What the difficulties of this problem are is better known to New Yorkers to-day than to any people in the world. We have learnt all that the lowest tribe of demagogues ever seen in a civilized community can accomplish through a large body of ignorant voters. We have actually seen the creation among us, as Judge Davis forcibly pointed out, of an aristocracy or oligarchy of liquor dealers—that is, of members of one of the most odious and disreputable of modern callings. We have tried, too, all sorts of remedies for the evils of our condition, all of which have failed in a greater or less degree. The great remedy tried after Fernando Wood's appearance—State interference—has failed utterly, and with unfortunate results for the State as well as the city. We have discovered, too, in the case of the Tilden amendments, that no remedy which seems in the smallest degree to attack the principle of universal suffrage stands much chance of being tried, however promising it may seem. Salvation must come apparently through the good tendencies of universal suffrage itself, and the best and most hopeful of these tendencies is the tendency to put men of mark in high places and trust them greatly.

We know how readily illustrations of the contrary can be furnished—Butler's success in Massachusetts is the most conspicuous; but they are exceptions and only feeble ones. In this city the tradition that the Mayor must be a man in good standing, has really, through all our troubles, never been broken. In municipal as well as State politics, too, it has been found that the abuses and corruption most complained of have nearly always resulted from the success of politicians in getting between the people and the candidates, and so dividing popular attention that nobody shall know anything as to what the effect of the election on the machinery of the government will be.

The present condition of New York exhibits the working of this system under peculiarly favorable conditions. The success of the Roosevelt bill would go far to overturn it. It would not bring in the Millennium, or drive liquor-dealers out of politics, but it would strip them of their power over municipal administration, and reduce them to insignificance. It would, moreover, at stated intervals array the intelligence, virtue, and order of the city against ignorance, vice, and corruption, for

a fair trial of strength over an issue which everybody could understand, and which no dickering or dealing could obscure. We have ourselves no doubt as to what the result of such contests would be. The liquor-dealers would be worsted every time. We should every time put in the Mayoralty, not a saint or a sage, but a man identified with some one of the reputable interests of the municipality, and more or less eminent in talents and character; and once in he would have power to govern, and his failure to govern well would cover him with a disgrace which he would feel deeply, and which he could not escape by throwing the blame on some one else.

We were sorry that none of the speakers addressed himself to one objection, which weighs a good deal with many people, to the withdrawal of the power of confirmation from the Board of Aldermen. We mean the apparent analogy which exists, as regards its relations to the appointing power, between the Board and the Senates of the United States and of the various States. There are many very honest and intelligent men in this city, who have no liking whatever for the Aldermen, and who deplore as much as anybody the use they make of their power, who nevertheless are persuaded that the participation of some sort of legislative body in the work of selecting office-holders is an essential feature of the American system of government. They see it in operation in all the States, and they find some difficulty in understanding why the chief executive officer of a community containing over a million of population, and raising over \$30,000,000 a year in taxation, can be safely released from restrictions which are held to be absolutely necessary in the case of Governors of States containing not half as many inhabitants and raising not over a third as much revenue. This point has been discussed to some extent, but not as much as is desirable.

Its apparent gravity illustrates one of the great difficulties of the situation. The municipality has never had the importance in America which it has had in Europe, simply because America has had no Middle Ages. The foundations of American freedom were not laid in walled towns held by armed artisans. Cities here have been of late growth, and have played but little part in our political development. It is only about fifty years since Boston received a charter or had a mayor, and since the Mayor of New York ceased to be appointed by the Governor, as a State officer. Down to this moment this city has never been recognized by the State as a separate or even partially independent political corporation, in any way resembling a State. In the Legislature, and by the very men who are so sensitive about the rights of the Board of Aldermen as a "legislative branch," the city is always treated as a mere creature of the State, and the charter as a temporary arrangement, which has no better motive than the convenience of each passing year. The Board of Aldermen has had its constitution altered half-a-dozen times within the last fifty years. Moreover, the Legislature might abolish it to-morrow, without

question, just as it enlarges or restricts its powers, and raises, lowers, or abolishes its salary. In fact, it is impossible to find at Albany among the politicians of any party the slightest trace of the argument so freely used against the reformers down here, that the Aldermen are a legislative body, with functions and immunities like those of State Senates. The thought that New York city is an *imperium in imperio* apparently never enters into their heads. If it did they would undoubtedly concede to the people of this city some voice in framing their charter, but there is nothing for which they are less prepared.

The truth is, the theory that the municipality is a quasi-State, is a theory concocted, as far as politicians are concerned, for the simple purpose of defending and maintaining the Board of Aldermen as an instrument of corruption. No politician uses it seriously, or uses it against any other politician. It is reserved entirely for the confusion of good people down here, who show signs of reaching the conclusion that the Board is a public nuisance and disgrace, and ought to be abolished, or at all events be so shorn of power as to be rendered entirely harmless.

The American city is peculiar in its history as well as in its needs. In fact, it has no history, and there is but little analogy between its governmental needs and those of the State. But there is one great principle of American politics which is applicable to it, and which meets all its requirements, and that is that each city should be managed by its own inhabitants; that they should, with proper recognition of State supremacy, be the most potent influence in framing the municipal constitution; and that they should have full power to change it as their necessities may dictate. The object of city government is to give the inhabitants of a certain district clean streets, good wharves and drains, good light at night, a good police and good police magistrates, good jails, hospitals, and schools—or, in other words, to give them comfort and safety in their houses and streets. It is not its object to give them political rights, or gratify their political ideals, or in any manner provide for their welfare as members of a political community. All this is done by the State and the Union. The Mayor, the Aldermen, the Comptroller, the Register, the Sheriff, are all, just like the street cars and the ferry boats and the mud-scoops, contrivances intended to increase the personal comfort of the men, women, and children living within the city limits. No part of the municipal machinery, whether person or office, exists as part of the eternal fitness of things, or in virtue of some municipal ideal entering into the foundations of society. There is nothing sacred in or about the City Hall, nothing which ought not to go as soon as it is found to interfere in any degree with giving the people of the city an economical and efficient administration of city affairs.

We need hardly say that the Board of Aldermen comes under this rule. There is hardly in African theology a more absurd superstition than the notion that if a body of men get themselves, either by accident or design, called a "legislative branch," the right to have a voice in the selection of the city officers be,

comes so firmly vested in them that, though they sell it in open market as they sell their whiskey, and use the proceeds in debauchery, it cannot be taken away from them. To acknowledge this would be really to introduce a totally new and most destructive principle into American politics, namely, the old mediæval doctrine that there are arrangements in government so sacred that they can under no circumstances be changed, no matter how badly they work, or how much human suffering they cause. The American doctrine is that whatever in politics does not work well, must "go," and that no institution must be allowed to work human misery. This of course covers ignorant, corrupt, and liquor-dealing Aldermen.

STEALING NEWS.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON is about to introduce into Congress, in the interest of the press, a measure which he very incorrectly calls a newspaper "copyright" law. His language, as given in the *Tribune*, is as follows:

"It simply operates to protect property in news from piratical concurrent publication. This can be done by a clause in the copyright laws making collected news, the product of skilled labor and outlay, exclusive to those who pay for it, for twenty-four hours. I mean all news and news of every description and every association. As matters are, news is not recognized as property at all. Everything about a newspaper office, from the perfecting press to the newsman's pot of paste, is property, and he who steals it falls within the reach and compass of the law. But that which constitutes the real value of a newspaper property—its news franchises—costing vast sums of money and years of special enterprise, training, and labor—has no legal status whatever. It is practically outlawed; anybody can steal it with impunity. The proposed measure protects it from pirated use and concurrent publication for twenty-four hours. It creates, indeed, a new property; that is, property in news. No one can oppose it except those who want to rob others of their labor and money."

In "news," he continues, he would include "all original, special, and general matter exceeding one hundred words, sent by post or wire, and embracing the original communication of information of any and every description."

The copyright laws of the United States all rest upon a provision in the Constitution giving Congress the right to secure to "authors" the "exclusive right" to their "writings" (Const. U. S. Art. I, sec. 8). Mr. Watterson's measure may perhaps, in a certain sense, be said to secure rights to the "authors" of despatches, through the newspapers which buy of them; that is to say, any one who collects and sells news to the press might be able to get a slightly better price for it, if the newspaper purchasing it could prevent its being stolen by other newspapers. But this does not meet the great difficulty in the case, which lies in the fact that it is absurd to talk of a man who picks up a piece of news or an "item" as an "author" at all. The reason why copyright laws are passed is to secure the fruits of original, intellectual labor. But the proposed copyright in "news" does not do this. Any one may collect news without any original intellectual effort, and with very little effort of any kind. Some people do it by listening at

keyholes, most people in the ordinary course of conversation with the persons whom they meet in the way of business or pleasure. If a collector of news in London telegraphs to New York that Sir Stafford Northcote has just delivered a lecture on "Nothing," or that Lord Cairns has offered Miss Fortescue £10,000 to release his son from his marriage engagement, who is the person whose "property" in the news ought to be protected, or who is the "author" of it? Is it the collector of the "item"? If so, any one who has ears and eyes is an "author." On the other hand, if any one can be said to have property in such news, it would seem to be those whose pecuniary interests or reputations are affected—Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Cairns, his son, and Miss Fortescue. The fact is, that protection against the theft of news has nothing more to do with copyright than it has with patents. Indeed, the persons who could most fairly claim protection from Congress as authors of news are the fabricators of fictitious despatches, the producers of the extraordinary bear stories, or dog stories, or "romances of real life," or anecdotes of remarkable longevity, extraordinary instances of long periods of sleep, or silence, or abstinence from food, which do so much to render lively the columns of country newspapers. These are really the result of literary labor of a certain kind. But this is not the sort of "news" that Mr. Watterson wants to protect.

What his bill is really intended to prevent is the theft of news from one newspaper by another, and chiefly of special despatches, domestic or foreign. If this can be done by giving despatches the protection afforded other kinds of property, every respectable newspaper in the United States will no doubt be glad to support the bill; but there are enormous difficulties in the way which will make themselves felt the moment the scheme is put into the form of a law. The most serious of these is the fact that the property cannot by any human ingenuity be kept in the original form in which it is first published, and consequently cannot be traced. The art of "expanding" despatches supplies a ready means to the newspaper thief of stealing, and at the same time of covering his track completely, or so completely as to make all hope of a successful criminal prosecution very dim. Were the practice made illegal, by putting in a few adjectives and verbs of one's own, and a little information out of some encyclopædia or hand-book, the matter could be so disguised that we should have greater difficulty than we now have in tracing our property. But this is not all: there is a legitimate as well as an illegitimate way of using "news" found in other columns. The same "news," for instance, which appears in one newspaper as a "special cable" reappears immediately in another newspaper as a topic for a paragraph, editorial, or an "item." If this were made a criminal offence, most editors would be in jail all the time; in other words, the newspaper business could not be carried on.

The most aggravated and clearly provable form of the offence which Mr. Watterson wishes to reach is the habitual fraudulent reproduction of despatches as "special" which

are really stolen. A law making any such reproduction a criminal offence would render it dangerous to transfer despatches openly from one newspaper to another, and thus might do some good. But there is no way to reach "expanders," and by means of expansions, or other similar devices, the theft of despatches will always go on. It is a very low and demoralizing sort of crime, but it probably does not do the newspaper which is robbed much substantial injury, because in the long run the readers of newspapers do not attempt to get the news of the day from papers which steal it over night and publish it twenty-four hours late.

THE CAPE COD LIBEL SUIT.

MR. NIGHTINGALE'S verdict of \$1,095 recovered from the Boston publishers of the story called 'Cape Cod Folks' is practically exactly what it is not legally—a species of punishment inflicted by the jury, much as if the case had been of a criminal nature. What the defendants had done was first to publish in the ordinary course of business a book which turned out to contain the names of a number of people living on Cape Cod—not illustrious, or eminent, or public characters, but plain New England village people, who, had it not been for the author, would have lived and died unknown to fame. Speaking under the full sense of responsibility which such a verdict must produce, we may venture to suggest that it was a bright and happy day for Mr. Nightingale and his friends when they found that they had got into print in this singular way. They immediately made a combined attack upon the publishers and demanded redress, and they have now for a year or two been obtaining redress and notoriety in equal parts. The publishers first brought out a new edition of the book with fictitious names substituted for the real ones, but this did not take away or wipe out the libel, as Mr. Nightingale has now thoroughly proved.

The plaintiff's evidence was very amusing, because it consisted chiefly of denials by him of statements made in the book, as if these had been made as matters of fact. The following is a fair specimen of the evidence. The plaintiff's lawyers read from the book: "Teacher, this is our champion fiddler, inventor, whale-fisher, cranberry-picker, and potato bugger." . . . The youth of the tuneful and birdlike name dealt his tormentor a hearty, though affectionate, cuff on the ears, and, being thus suddenly thrust forward, he doffed his broad sou'wester, took the hand I held out to him, and, stooping down, kissed me, quite in a simple and audible manner, on the cheek." The plaintiff denied that he had kissed the author of the book then or at any other time. Again, the plaintiff denied many statements regarding his family. His mother, for instance, did not wear "over her cotton gown, on occasions when she went out, a very fine, very thin, old-fashioned mantilla, bordered with a deep black fringe," and consequently it was not true, as the author alleged, that "this pathetic remnant of gentility, borne rudely about by the Cedarville winds, with Lydia's refined face and melancholy dark eyes, gave

her a very interesting and picture-que appearance." But no evidence was brought forward on the trial to show that Mr. Nightingale was really injured in pocket, person, or reputation by the book. He was, we believe, subjected to the process known to photographers and novelists as "idealization," so that it is at least open to doubt whether his position in the world was not improved by the publication in some respects. What he really complained of, and what the jury decided was a just complaint, was that his name had been "made free with" in print, or, in other words, that his right to privacy and obscurity had been invaded. He summed up his injuries very concisely by saying that he had been "pointed at" at the railroad station.

The author of 'Cape Cod Folks' has, therefore, done the public a good turn in showing that there is a point beyond which a novelist may not go in bringing private persons into his books. He may not do it by name. That she and the publishers should have supposed that this might be done with impunity is, perhaps, not a matter of surprise, when we remember that the press is doing something very similar, and indeed much worse, all the time. Not a week passes that purely domestic and family affairs are not published in the newspapers with the names of the persons affected in full, and generally in connection with matters which are sacred from public intrusion not only in morals but in law. No one, however, can read the evidence in such a case as that of the 'Cape Cod Folks' without seeing that a suit for damages must in the long run be a poor sort of redress. Any firm of publishers, though entirely innocent, might be put in the awkward predicament in which this Boston firm now finds itself. They might, perhaps, relieve themselves by suppressing the book altogether, but in that case the persons injured are left without redress. Moreover, for an injury of this sort, where it is real, a long civil suit with all the expense incident to it, and the worry and harass of cross-examination to which the plaintiff is always subjected, is a bad remedy. It is a case, not for damages, but for punishment of the guilty person; and whatever the guilt of the publishers, the author must always be guilty in such a case. Probably criminal proceedings were out of the question in this case because the author was a woman, and a jury would not be likely to send a woman to prison for such an offence. We believe, however, that it is women far more than men who need a lesson in this respect. We doubt if any man living would have dared to write 'Cape Cod Folks'; and certainly, in the press, it is the anonymous female contributor who always makes the most irresponsible use of her "chance" to say whatever comes into her head about her friends and acquaintances.

THE OYSTER IN SCIENCE AND POLITICS.

Not long ago the writer saw a distinguished European diplomatist standing before a bulletin in a college class-room, where, under the words "The Hog in Politics," there were numerous extracts from the newspapers of the day on the diplomatic discussion of American

pork. The part which pork has taken in international affairs is now assumed by the oyster in domestic politics. It reminded us of the civil war when we read in the news from Baltimore, a few days ago, after a startling head-line, "Ye dredgers, beware; the police boats are after you," these belligerent items:

"The oyster police steamer *William T. Hamilton*, Captain Gordy in command, arrived in the harbor shortly after dark last night. She came to the city by order of the Governor to get the arms necessary for the war to be waged against the illegal dredgers in Fishing Bay and Honga River. The day was too far advanced for the fitting out, and the preparations were postponed until this morning. The steamers *William T. Hamilton* and the *Leila*, and the sloop *Julia Hamilton*, will be thoroughly stocked with ammunition.

A special despatch to the *American* from Annapolis last night said: 'The Board of Public Works had a meeting to-day to take action regarding the Dorchester oyster war.'

"In accordance with the action of the Board of Public Works, Governor McLane issued a requisition yesterday to Adjutant-General Watkins for a supply of arms for the oyster boat. The order of the Adjutant-General was presented to Mr. D. H. Leaming at the Fifth Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon about half-past four o'clock, and he delivered twelve 45-calibre rifles and 1,000 rounds of cartridges, which will be loaded on the steamers this morning."

Another item of about the same date informs us that the envoys sent from the Government at Annapolis to the Government at Richmond have returned without making an adjustment of the difficulties between Maryland and Virginia. A day or two later came further intelligence, from the seat of war, under these headlines: "DREDGERS TAKEN IN.—Captain Gordy on the war path—Capturing the violators of the law in Honga River—Their vessels in tow—Work of the police—Cause of the trouble—The lack of Arms":

"CRISFIELD, February 10.—When the oyster police boat *Wm. T. Hamilton* steamed into Hooper's Straits this morning at half-past eleven o'clock Captain Gordy gazed intently through a telescope toward a fleet of vessels sailing in the mouth of Honga River, where dredging for oysters is not permitted."

On Sunday morning, just as "in the old war times," a special notice was issued for a mass meeting to be held on Thursday for the discussion of "the oyster question." "Live and eloquent speakers," says the call, "will address the meeting." Similar despatches have come from the seat of war since we made the foregoing extracts.

The key to this bellicose excitement is to be found in the fact that the oysters of the Chesapeake are rapidly diminishing in numbers, and foresighted canners, dealers, merchants, and statesmen see that a very important branch of traffic is in danger. An oyster fleet is requisite to keep off intruders from a distance. Diplomacy is called into negotiate between the claims of different States. More noteworthy still, science is invoked, and an expert morphologist and embryologist has devoted many months to studying the life of the young oyster and the natural conditions of its infantile growth. We would here call attention to a remarkable book which has just been printed in Baltimore, the 'Report of the Oyster Commission of the State of Maryland,' a quarto volume of nearly two hundred pages,

illustrated with numerous engravings, and with several maps of the oyster beds of the Chesapeake. In this blue-book the Chesapeake oyster is discussed from every point of view except the ordinary one, the gastronomic. It is treated statistically, economically, legally, historically, geographically, microscopically, embryologically. All that is known of the origin, development, multiplication, diminution of the bivalve is brought together, with the suggestions of a scientific zoölogist and of a practical oysterman, in order that the people of Maryland, and especially the Legislature of the State, may be informed upon the dangers which now threaten an essential traffic, and of the remedies which are within reach, if suitable legislation can be secured.

With the coöperation of two associate Commissioners, Messrs. Waddell and Legg, this report has been prepared by Dr. W. K. Brooks, the Chairman of the Commission, who has been for several years past the Director of the Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory, a department of the Johns Hopkins University devoted to the seaside study of marine life. His scientific memoirs are well known to zoölogists, one of them having been published by the Royal Society of London, others by the Boston Society of Natural History, and others elsewhere. His recent volume on 'Heredity' is pronounced by a competent critic the most considerable contribution which has been made in this country to the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. We mention these facts that those who are unfamiliar with his work may perceive that he has a right to speak with authority.

The most important part of the investigation was made prior to the appointment of an oyster commission. When Dr. Brooks organized the Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory, it was with the hope and belief not only that he could advance the science of zoölogy, but that he could throw some light upon what was then a very obscure matter, the reproduction of the American oyster. His success was even greater than any of his friends anticipated. By prolonged and accurate observations, repeated in successive breeding seasons, he discovered the fact that the American oyster (*Ostrea virginiana*), is not hermaphrodite, like the European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*); on the contrary, the sexes are separate, the eggs are fertilized outside the body, and the young can be reared artificially in enormous numbers. These interesting statements were published in 1879, in an elaborate paper, illustrated by numerous drawings which show the development of the oyster germ, as seen under the microscope at very brief intervals from its impregnation on through two or three days—showing also that independence of parental care which is sometimes thought to be characteristic of young America. These discoveries (to which, by the way, Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, made a humorous allusion when he spoke, on the American day, in the International Fish Exhibition, at London, last summer) attracted attention far and wide, and led to various attempts to fertilize artificially the oyster eggs, and to bring the young to maturity. The practical difficulties are now almost

and perhaps completely overcome, and there is every reason to believe that before long oysters may be bred artificially with greater certainty than trout and shad and others of the finny tribe. No better illustration can be found in the annals of natural history of the general good to the public which may follow the prosecution of a delicate and difficult microscopical research on an obscure question in embryology.

The exact share of credit to which the various students of this problem are entitled, we need not attempt to determine, but among those whose development of Dr. Brooks's discovery has been most efficient, a few names should be mentioned. Lieutenant Winslow, U. S. N., who had seen Dr. Brooks's experiments at Crisfield in 1879, was stationed the next year at Cadiz, and there experimented with the Portuguese oyster (*Ostrea angulata*), finding it to be like the American, and capable of artificial propagation. A French naturalist, M. Bouchon Brandeley, referring to the encouragement he had received from Brooks's experiments, took the next step forward with further attempts to produce the Portuguese oyster, and he succeeded in raising a very great number of seed oysters fit for planting. The paper on this subject was translated by Mr. J. A. Ryder, and printed under the direction of Professor Baird in the *Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission*. Mr. Ryder then constructed at Stockton, on the coast of Maryland, a pond similar to those of Bouchon Brandeley, and in September last made public the welcome announcement that the young from eggs artificially impregnated had been kept alive forty-six days, until they had become from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, "demonstrating that the young would grow just as rapidly in a pond as in the waters of the open bay," and that "it is perfectly feasible to rear oysters from artificially fertilized eggs." The further development of this possibility now goes into the hands of practical men. If they do their part with as much skill as the scientific investigators have done theirs, the oyster will not perish.

The Oyster Commissioners of Maryland, after giving the facts which we have quoted, and many more, pertaining to the decline of the oyster productivity and the need of legislation to prevent further interference with the oyster industry, declare it to be their opinion that the natural fertility of the oyster beds must be increased by some method of artificial oyster culture, and that gradually the oyster property of the State should be put into the hands of private farmers, in order that private enterprise may secure the best returns.

THE FATE OF LOUIS XVII.

OUR Paris correspondent, when writing of the last days of Louis XVII. (*Nation*, No. 969), stated that there are many people in Europe "who still believe that the unfortunate son of Louis XVI. and of Marie Antoinette did not die in the Temple," and that "there have been several false Louis Seventeen's." He may or may not have been aware that America once had her Louis XVII. in the person of the Rev. Eleazar Williams, a missionary among the Indians, and a clergyman in good standing of the Episcopal

church. Thirty years ago a fair-sized controversy raged in our newspapers and periodicals concerning his rights, and the Rev. John H. Hanson published a vigorous work of 500 pages or thereabout, while a translation of the work of Beauchesne was brought out by the Harpers and became the adverse authority.

Whatever the Rev. Mr. Williams's origin, there certainly had been some strange phases in his life. The first thing known of him was that he was an idiotic boy about the age of the Dauphin, the reputed half-breed son of an Oneida woman in the State of New York. The shock of a fall in Lake Champlain restored his faculties, and soon after this he was taken from his supposed Indian mother and placed under the charge of an intelligent New England farmer. Money for his education was regularly supplied, but from what mysterious source it came no one knew. Thus the Indian boy year after year was supported for some unknown reason and by some unknown person, until, at length, he became a clergyman and a missionary among his own people. But he possessed the manners and apparently the tastes of a gentleman, and some of our readers may remember hearing him preach from the pulpit of the late Rev. Dr. Washburn.

In the *Kuickerbocker Magazine* of 1854 there appeared a somewhat judicial review of the controversy, entitled "A Charge to the Jury of the Public in the Dauphin Case." The claims of the Rev. Mr. Williams were regarded as the weakest part of the case; but the escape of the Prince was deemed possible, and circumstances were adduced which at that day could hardly be reconciled with his death in the Temple. Whether the recent historical discoveries in Paris throw light on these discordant circumstances may be worthy of our correspondent's further consideration. In the meanwhile we extract and transcribe the more important of them from the old review in the *Kuickerbocker*. They are substantially as follows:

Two witnesses, according to M. Beauchesne, testify positively as to the death of the Prince, viz.: Lasne and Gomin. They tell us that they were his attendants, the one from the 31st of March, 1793, the other from the 8th of November, 1794, to the day of his death. They further minutely describe the condition of the Prince from the 5th to the 8th of June (there is a blank in Beauchesne's account from the 1st to the 5th), and then his last moments, and the hour and the minute when he died. In the eloquent language of his biographer, "Lasne put his hand upon the heart of the child. The heart of Louis Seventeenth had ceased to beat! It was two hours and a quarter after midday." As these persons were both in the Temple before the 29th of May, 1775, it is evident that they both knew the real Prince. As they were constantly and solely in attendance, it is evident that no exchange could have been brought about without their knowledge. As they testify explicitly and positively that no exchange did take place, and that Louis XVII. died on the 8th of June, in the Temple, there is no ground for mistake. We must therefore conclude, either that Louis XVII. died as they describe, or that their statements are wilfully false. What, then, are the facts, in the nature of circumstantial evidence, which tend to discredit this positive testimony and throw a doubt upon the alleged death of Louis XVII.?

The eminent physician Desault attended the Prince up to the 29th of May, 1775. He had known him and been his medical attendant before his imprisonment. His character is beyond suspicion, and his evidence beyond doubt. Both parties agree that his testimony is to be taken as absolute truth. Desault found the Prince worn and emaciated, showing little intelligence,

and preserving a continued silence. Although he made every effort to arouse his faculties and win his affection, the child gave no stronger sign of mental power than feebly taking hold of his coat as he was about to leave the room. On the night of the 29th of May, Desault died. Subsequently to this, the child in the Temple seems to have talked frequently, as is shown by at least Lasne, Gomin, Bellanger, and the physicians Pelletan and Dumagin. Nor had his disease been subject to sudden changes, as the account of the first visit of Laurent, nearly a year before his death, sufficiently shows. "The disease around him," says Laurent, "made him tremble, but he did not stir. He answered no question. He was conscious of nothing. He breathed. His open eyes had no expression. Their color had changed. He had the look not of a fool, but of an idiot." In addition to this, the evidence of the physicians shows that the child dissected by them had died with unimpaired intellect. "The brain and its dependencies," says the *procès verbal*, "were in their most perfect integrity." The evidence incontrovertibly shows that on or about the first of June a sudden change took place, and continued till his death.

Next in the chain of circumstantial evidence is the alleged change in the physical condition of the Prince. It may be summed up in two sentences: First, Desault testifies that the Prince had "the germ of scrofulous affection," and that the malady had "scarcely imprinted its seal on his constitution, nor manifested itself with any violent symptoms—neither vast ulcers, nor rebellious ophthalmias, nor chronic swellings of the joints." Secondly, the surgeons who, ten days after the last visit of Desault, made the post-mortem examination, testify that all the appearances were "evidently the effects of a scrofulous disease of long standing, and to which the death of the child should be attributed." In support of these opinions respectively, we find, first, that Desault applied gentle remedies up to the 29th of May, recommended air and exercise, and, according to the Duchesse d'Angoulême, "undertook to cure" the Prince. Secondly, that Pelletan, on the 5th of June, found the child so low that he instantly called in a consulting physician—M. Dumagin, chief physician of the Hospital of the Unity. The enunciation of all these physicians precludes a doubt as to professional errors or intentional misrepresentations. We have the undoubted proof that a very great change had taken place in a period of seven days, which is not noticed, explained, or mentioned by the attendants, Lasne and Gomin.

Next as to the circumstances attendant on the death or disappearance of the Dauphin. First—The Government separated the Prince from the rest of his family. Secondly—They appointed a keeper, a friend of Marat, known from his hatred of the royal race. Thirdly—This man was obliged to become a prisoner in the Temple; he was not even allowed to go to his own home except when guarded by a file of soldiers. Fourthly—The Government set apart as large a sum for the expenses of keeping and guarding the child as for all the other members of the family. Fifthly—A system of espionage was established, intricate, troublesome, and expensive. Paris was divided into forty districts; from each district one Commissioner was elected. A Commissioner visited the Temple each day, and each Commissioner visited it but once. With his single visit his term of office ended. Sixthly—Toward the end of the supposed existence of the Prince, the three most eminent physicians in France were appointed his attendants. Whatever was the motive, an intent of preservation is apparent.

It is next to be noted that the Comte de Provence, the uncle of the Prince and his heir, en

deavored (whatever his motive may have been) to obtain possession of his nephew. It is an undoubted fact that he at that time had emissaries in Paris, foremost among whom was the Comte de Fenouil. Now, of the three persons who were in attendance on the Prince, Gomin was a royalist, Lasne a moderate republican, afterward employed by the Comte de Provence, while Bellanger had been his ornamental painter. It has been alleged that these persons obtained an entrance to the prison of the Dauphin through the intrigues of the Comte de Fenouil; and all this raises a presumption of the intent on the part of the Comte de Provence to procure the escape of the Dauphin, and on the part of the Government to connive at it.

But at this time a very startling event occurred in this drama. Desault, within a few hours of his last visit to the Prince, died. It is again to be remarked that he was personally acquainted with the Prince; was a physician of eminent reputation and a man of stainless integrity. M. Beauchesne asserts that he died of ataxic fever; Mr. Hanson, that he was poisoned by the Government. Aside from the suddenness and the singularity of his death at this particular time, there is no evidence indicating that it was unnatural, unless we except statements said to have been made in this country several years ago, by M. Abeille, the pupil of Desault. But there is one circumstance to be noted, which is, that the death of Desault was falsified in the records of the Government. Whatever may have been the motive, it was registered (as is shown by Beauchesne) four days later than it actually occurred. During these four days no physician attended the Prince, and of them the account of Beauchesne is silent.

The conduct of the royal family, it is alleged, was equivocal, suspicious, and irreconcilable with a belief in the death of the Dauphin. Although the highest marks of respect were paid to the memory of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and the Duc d'Enghien, none were given to the last, though youthful, King. In the graves of the two former quick-lime had been emptied, and hundreds of victims buried over them and around them to obliterate the spot. The grave of the Dauphin could have been easily discovered, and the surgeons' examination of the skull afforded certain proof to identify the remains: yet while the supposed dust of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette was exhumed, to be reburied with stately pomp and studied mourning, the bones of Louis XVII., in an obscure cemetery, unmarked by a single memorial, still rest like those of a common pauper.

Again, Pelletan, the physician, carried from the post-mortem examination the heart of the child who died in the Temple, and he offered it to the King as the heart of the Dauphin. An inquiry was instituted, in which Lasne testified that he was present at the examination, and nothing was carried away. The evidence, although contradictory, can be reconciled; for the statement of Lasne amounts to nothing more than that he observed closely, and did not see anything taken. Pelletan was a physician of the highest standing, and entitled to belief, yet Louis XVIII. adopted the statement of Lasne, and rejected the relic.

More interesting, if not more clear, are the admissions to be derived from the conduct of the Duchesse d'Angoulême. She was a woman of dauntless energy, unwavering resolution, and possessed of self-command beyond the ordinary measure of her sex or race. She was dignified, stern, conscientious, believing fully in the religion which she professed, and devoted to the system of which her family was the exponent. So greatly, indeed, did she possess these qualities, that Bonaparte is reported to have said of

her that she was the only man in her family. Her position was as peculiar as her character. She was the daughter of the murdered King, the niece of the reigning one, the sister of the rightful Prince, and the wife of the heir-apparent. Like Louis XVIII., she erected no monument and allowed the heart produced by Pelletan to be retained by his family. We cannot discover a single act indicating the sisterly regard which would naturally be shown toward the remains of a brother. Yet to the other members of her family who had been the victims of the Revolution, no testimonials that an affection almost fanatical could prompt were unpaid. For her cousin, the Duc d'Enghien, once a week for months she had masses performed, and repaired to her chapel to pray for his soul. It is truly said, in reply to this, that the like offices were unnecessary, according to the tenets of the Catholic faith, for the soul of a child. But, while this is true, it nevertheless shows a carelessness in regard to her brother strangely at variance with the fervor of the devotion which she rendered to what she deemed the sacred victims of an unholy rebellion.

To the Duchesse, Naundorff preferred his claim. Repeated were his applications for a personal interview, and repeated her refusals. To every request she returned not a decided negative, but a condition that he should send her the documentary evidence he pretended to possess. At one time she appears to have deemed a personal interview with the King of Prussia necessary to resolve her doubts. Whenever this subject was brought to her notice, strong agitation is said to have shaken her enduring frame. From her character and conduct, two inferences may be drawn—firstly, that she would never have consented to deprive her brother of his rights, and that her agitation was due to the love she bore him and the horrors he had endured; secondly, that she did assent to the surrender of his rights from motives of state policy, but, in the unbending pride of her nature, scorned to render those testimonials of respect and love to the unknown dust of the supposititious Prince which she would eagerly have given to a murdered brother and the heir of her kingly race.

IRISH TROUBLES AND ENGLISH OPINION ABOUT THEM.

LONDON, January 23.

DURING the last six or eight months Ireland has been more free from agrarian and political crime than for a long time before. Whether owing to the benefits extended to the tenants by the Land Act of 1881, or to the terror inspired by the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1883, or to the reaction that naturally followed upon the violent agitation which prevailed from the establishment of the Land League until the passing of the latter measure, or to all these causes taken together, there have been singularly few murders or other outrages, and also, through the three most frequently disturbed provinces, singularly few conflicts between the police and any section of the people, or between different factions. Nevertheless the Irish problem has not become less menacing. It still overshadows the other troubles which our statesmen have to confront, and is mixing itself up in a bothersome way with political questions which formerly affected England and Scotland only.

In the Parliamentary session on whose brink we now stand, Irish affairs are likely to become prominent in three forms. The first of these relates to the administration of Lord Spencer, and particularly to the prohibition of political meetings in the northern counties. Ever since Mr. Healy, one of the ablest and most bitter members of the Parnellite party, was elected to the

House of Commons last spring for the County of Monaghan in Ulster, it has been the prime object of that party to win Ulster, and to eject from Ulster constituencies the Liberals and Tories who divide its representation between them. Although the upper classes in that province are nearly all Tories, and the middle classes, especially the tenant farmers, mostly Presbyterians, Scotch by descent and Liberals in politics, there is a large substratum of Roman Catholics who would support an extreme Home-Rule candidate, and the enterprise of gaining over to the same side a part of the Protestant tenantry does not seem hopeless. Accordingly the Parnellite party has begun to hold meetings and preach Home-Rule doctrines in the Ulster counties. This incensed the Tory party in the North, a party whose composition deserves to be explained. It is led by the nobility and squirearchy, who are nearly all Episcopalians and fierce Conservatives, while the rank and file are supplied by the artisans and small shopkeepers in the towns, with some tenant farmers in the country districts—persons who are either Episcopalians or Presbyterians, and largely belong to the Orange organization. The Orangemen have thus the force which belongs both to an aristocratic and a democratic body. Their chiefs are men of rank, wealth, and influence, who have, unfortunately for the peace of the country, been permitted to keep in their hands the local government and the best places. The rest, the humbler followers, have the strength which comes of obedience to leaders, good organization, ignorant fanaticism, and the fierce courage which fanaticism produces in men of a hardy race. They are fond of a fight, and formidable in a fight, having on their side the recollection of two centuries of domination over the Roman Catholic aborigines. The smouldering rage of the Ulster Orangemen at the progress of the Home Rule agitation was kindled into a flame by the visit of Sir Stafford Northcote, who had been taken into Ireland on one of those talking tours which have grown so common lately among us. Though he, being a man of peace and gentleness, and knowing the dangerous nature of the soil he was treading on, carefully abstained from irritating or inflammatory language, the mere fact of his presence as the leader of the Tory party, and of their assembling in large meetings to welcome him, stirred the susceptible hearts of the Orangemen, whose landlord chiefs took every opportunity of appealing to them to show their hatred to Mr. Parnell and their loyalty to the British Crown.

The opportunity was given when the Parnellite meetings began. A certain Rossmore, a zealous Orange squire, called on his brethren not to permit disloyal meetings to be held, and ever since then every political gathering held by the Home Rulers in Ulster or on its borders has been threatened with attack. In some instances the Government have forbidden the meetings, not necessarily as disapproving of them, but conceiving that they are likely to lead to breaches of the peace. In others they have allowed them to go on, and sought to protect them by putting large bodies of troops on the ground, charged to repel any onslaught of the so-called Loyalists. Such conduct seems tolerably good evidence of impartiality. No one but an Orangeman can suppose that Lord Spencer desires to favor and assist that Nationalist party which has continued to inveigh against his administration for the last eighteen months, and which accuses him of causing the death of many innocent victims, viz., the persons executed for agrarian and political assassinations. No one but a heated Nationalist can fail to recognize the wish to see fair play which has

led him to protect Home-Rule meetings, even at the risk of incensing that part of the population which is most attached to the British connection. However, Lord Spencer and the Government are attacked from both sides with equal vehemence. The Orangemen say that he is playing into the hands of Mr. Parnell. The Parnellites complain that their meetings have occasionally been prohibited, and declare that no justice can be had from him or his chief secretary. In any country but Ireland it would be felt that these opposite accusations, the one set as sincere as the other, answered each other, and proved that the aim of the Viceroy had been to treat both parties alike and seek only the preservation of order. But in Ireland this is not felt. The middle party is small there. People have mostly ranged themselves in one or other of the two hostile camps: that moderating influence of an uncommitted public opinion, which judges public men according to their behavior from day to day, is all but extinct. We hear, therefore, that in the first nights of the session two attacks are to be made by Irish members on the Government. The Nationalists will condemn its whole policy since the passing of the Crimes Act. The Orange members, seconded by the weight of the whole Tory party, will complain of its leniency to the Nationalists, and the discouragement it has inflicted on the "loyal Protestants" of the North. At this moment numerous addresses are being presented by the Orangemen to Lord Rossmore, commending his action in calling on the Protestants to rise and prevent the holding of Home-Rule meetings, and sympathizing with him under the punishment which the Government inflicted on him by striking his name out of the list of magistrates. He is a young man of no personal or political note, but for the moment he is the representative of the principles which triumphed at Londonderry and on the banks of Boyne Water, and is cheered at the stations through which he travels to Belfast to receive the homage of his fellow-Episcopalians.

What do England and Scotland think of all this? In them there fortunately exists that sober class of minds which Ireland wants. Well, in England the mass of the Conservative party, sympathizing with the Irish landlords and the disestablished Episcopal Church, and bating the Parnellites and their works, applauded the Orangemen, yet without strongly censuring Lord Spencer, who is personally esteemed for the cool courage and firmness shown in his whole attitude. The Liberal party is more divided in opinion. The majority approve the policy of the Government, holding that order must be maintained at all hazards, that the Nationalists are entitled to summon their meetings so long as they do not preach outrage or sedition, and that the Orangemen are inflicting the heaviest blow on the future of Ireland when they stir up the embers of religious strife. But there are also many among the Liberals, and among these moderate men who can hardly be reckoned to either party, who own to a sneaking sympathy with the Orangemen. They are much incensed at the attitude of the Parnellites, who have not (as they think) shown any friendliness to Mr. Gladstone's Government after all it has done for the Irish peasantry, and the odium it has encountered on their behalf; who have never admitted the justice of the sentences passed on assassins, and whose sole object is to embarrass the Cabinet and Parliament by every possible means. "These inciters of outrage," they say, "and apostles of sedition, having succeeded in demoralizing the peasantry of Leinster, Munster, Connaught, have come into Ulster to stir up strife and disaffection among a hitherto quiet popula-

tion. It is only natural that the loyal subjects in that province, anxious to maintain law, order, and the present connection of the three kingdoms, should rise up to oppose these revolutionaries, keep them out of the north, prevent England from supposing that the sentiments of the Roman Catholics of the north are shared by the people of Ulster. Their zeal may have outrun their discretion, but after all it is zeal in a good cause, and, though the Government must discountenance violence, it need not be sorry to see these demonstrations, which prove how far the Parnellite party are from being a truly national party." This vein of feeling among the English has always to be reckoned with, and any recrudescence of crime in Ireland would make it far stronger.

Meantime the Orangemen are making bay while the sun shines. They are holding meetings nominally to protest their loyalty to the Crown, but really to denounce Mr. Gladstone's Government. They have not suggested any counter policy, and, indeed, admit that under Lord Spencer's rule the country is unusually quiet. But they apprehend serious mischief when the question of Irish local government comes up for settlement, and declare that the Ministry is secretly in league with Mr. Parnell, and has by no means exhausted its budget of concessions to agitation. In the midst of these contending cries of Nationalist and Tory, the Irish Liberals are silent.

It looks, indeed, as if Irish Liberalism would soon come to a perpetual end, ground to powder between the upper and nether mill-stones of the two extreme parties. The seats which the Ministerialists hold, already few in number, will be contested at the next election, so say the Nationalist papers, by followers of Mr. Parnell. In the three Roman Catholic provinces these candidates will probably succeed. In Ulster the Protestant Liberals who represent the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, and Donegal may hold their ground. When a few weeks ago the Irish Solicitor General offered himself for the county of Londonderry, the Parnellites did not oppose him, because they were incensed at the outbreak of Orangism, and feared, by running a candidate of their own, to let an Orangeman in. But they may decide upon different tactics when the general election arrives, and conclude that their best plan is at all hazards to weaken the present Government, so that between two nearly equally balanced English parties they may the more easily secure their own objects. The result of their deciding to contest the Ulster Liberal seats, as well as those in the rest of Ireland, would probably be to annihilate the Irish Liberal party in the House of Commons, and leave some seventy or eighty Parnellites confronting some thirty Orangemen. Two or three individual Liberals would survive in respect of their personal popularity, but the party would have vanished, and with it one considerable element of moral as well as voting strength, which Mr. Gladstone has hitherto been able to count upon. There would then be practically no Irish representatives who approved his policy, but only two sets of enemies attacking it from opposite points of view—not a pleasant state of facts for a Cabinet bringing forward further Irish reforms.

The second and third topics for debate which Ireland is likely to furnish to Parliament, relate to the enlargement of the electoral franchise in her boroughs and counties, and the popularization and reform of her local self governing institutions. These are, however, too important to be dealt with at the end of a letter. Y.

VITROLLES AND THE BOURBON RESTORATION.

PARIS, JANUARY 31, 1884.

M. EUGÈNE FORGUES, who has already published the correspondence of Lamennais, is now publishing the 'Memoirs and Political Relations of the Baron de Vitrolles.' Vitrolles was one of the most important factors of our history, in a terrible crisis; he was one of those men who appear suddenly, who disappear almost as rapidly, and who leave hardly any trace, though their action has been almost decisive. They may be compared to the machinists in a theatre; the actors are on the scene and before the public; they are unseen, unknown. Vitrolles threw himself in the midst of the allied sovereigns and of their ministers, in their last struggle against Napoleon, and he worked with all his heart and soul for the restoration of the ancient dynasty of the Bourbons, at a moment when the fate of France was still uncertain.

He was born in 1774 at Vitrolles. His father belonged to the *noblesse de robe*, and was Councillor in the Parlement of Provence. In 1791, when only seventeen, he enlisted in the army of Condé. He spent three years in Germany, on the shores of the Rhine, and in the Black Forest, in great misery, having no money but his pay of three sous a day. He married, nevertheless, in 1795, Mlle. de Felleville, who was the adopted daughter of the Duchess of Bouillon, and travelled with her in Germany and in England. During the period of the Empire, he returned to France, but lived in absolute retirement.

The Memoirs of Vitrolles begin with an eloquent picture of the last years of the Empire. This chapter is written in the severe style of our old historians, and, though it is at times a little pompous, it is really impressive. He succeeds well in showing how a succession of tragical events, of battles, of victories, had finally thrown France into a state of stupor: "The people learned of the victories, as of the conscriptions, by the articles in the *Moniteur* which the prefects posted on the walls. France saw these victories without pleasure, without pride. She knew at what price they were bought. There was no longer any real love of country; the Revolution had drowned it in torrents of blood shed in its name. The unmeasured extension of our frontier had weakened the national feeling. . . . Since the battle of Marengo, there had been nothing for France in the enterprises and the victories of Bonaparte." Each victory of Napoleon cost France the loss of a liberty. M. de Vitrolles had made the acquaintance in Paris of a few men who dared to express doubts on the final triumph of the Napoleonic policy. One of them was the Duc de Dalberg, nephew of the Archbishop of Mainz, who had been made Duke and Councillor of State by Napoleon; the others were the Abbé Louis and the famous Talleyrand, who was a friend of Dalberg. Mme. de Vaudemont, the last representative in France of the old house of Lorraine, had a salon where they often met. The secret enemies of Napoleon had no relations with the Bourbon princes. One evening, at Mme. de Vaudemont's, Dalberg, furious with the Emperor for an insulting speech made to his wife, spoke of them to Talleyrand: "Well," said he, "how will they be for us?" "Have they," added the Abbé Louis, "forgotten the mass of the 14th of July [the mass of the Federation, at which Talleyrand had officiated as Bishop of Autun]?"

The English papers were prohibited in France. From a number which fell into his hands, however, Vitrolles learned that M. le Comte d'Artois (who became Charles X.) had left for the Continent on the 25th of January, 1814; the Duc d'Angoulême had also left England for the

south of France. Vitrolles resolved to leave Paris and to try to find Monsieur. When he took this resolution, negotiations were beginning at Châtillon between Napoleon and the allies.

"You see," said Talleyrand to Dalberg, "how ignorant Europeans are of our situation—ignorant of what she can do, ignorant of what she ought to do. She opens negotiations with the man she ought to crush, and at the moment when she could end with him. He will be more clever than Europe; peace will be signed, and what will become of us? He suspects our wishes, he will never forgive us. We must at any price instruct the allied sovereigns, and let them know the danger of these negotiations. But how? How can we find a person who can come near them, inform them, reassure them, and give them courage and hope?"

In vain did Dalberg ask Talleyrand to give Vitrolles some letter of introduction, or even a seal with his arms. Dalberg himself wrote in sympathetic ink two words on a portfolio, which were to be shown to Count Stadion, Minister of Austria at the Congress of Châtillon (these two words were the names of two ladies whom Stadion and Dalberg had known at Vienna); he gave Vitrolles also two lines for Nesselrode, and a seal with his arms. Vitrolles was not accredited in any other way, and Dalberg even asked him not to name him to Metternich, with whom he was not on good terms. Vitrolles took a passport for the Basses-Alpes, and started under the pretext of going to his family. He left on the 6th of March by diligence. I will not relate here all his adventures on the way. He succeeded in reaching Count Stadion, who told him at once that Metternich could not be kept out of the secret. Stadion was very hostile to Napoleon, and entered readily into the views of Vitrolles; he put him in communication with Metternich and Nesselrode. The two names which Vitrolles had shown had convinced him. Metternich was at first more doubtful, but he said to Vitrolles: "If you were sent here by Bonaparte or by Savary, I would speak to you as I will now; all is open now, our intentions are known; we wish them to be made public." He explained how the alliance had been formed against the boundless ambition of Napoleon. The conditions of peace could only be such as would secure the equilibrium of Europe; Russia, Austria, France must be well balanced; Prussia must acquire new territories; Holland must be again a nation. Vitrolles answered that "no diplomatic combinations, no treaties could secure peace; the wishes of France must also be consulted. She was tired of Napoleon, who had himself been obliged to prorogue his Chambers. . . . In short, there could be no peace with Bonaparte, and there could be no France without the Bourbons. . . . The ministers looked at each other: it was the first time that the name of Bourbon had been pronounced. After a little silence, Metternich spoke first and said: 'We have been in France for two months, and we find among the people nothing to justify your declarations. There seems to be no regret for the past, no expressions of discontent with the present. We have, it is true, seen a few *émigrés*, who ask us very timidly if it is our intention to bring back the King. But they leave us without a word when we tell them that we have no such desire.'"

Vitrolles was playing a terrible game. It was quite clear that his mission could not long be kept secret from Napoleon. If the kings and emperors made their peace with him, Vitrolles was a lost man; he could only save his head by a voluntary exile. We cannot wonder if, once engaged in his dangerous enterprise, he put all his energy into his work. What Metternich said was very true, and we have seen the same thing in our times. So many revolutions have swept the soil of France that the peasant is al-

ways cautious and uneasy; he dares not say what he hates or what he loves, what he fears or what he hopes. After the war of 1870, when the Germans covered the third part of France, I went from Brittany to Bordeaux, and from Bordeaux to Paris, and I was not able anywhere to discern what were the real sentiments and wishes of the peasantry touching the future of France. Metternich in 1814 felt how dangerous it would be for the allies themselves to give a new government to a conquered nation. The stigma of foreign pressure was always on the Restoration Government, and it soon became a vulgar invective to say that the Bourbons had been brought back in the "fourgons des Cosaques." The conversations of Metternich with Vitrolles possess deep interest, as they show us the principal statesman of the Coalition face to face with numberless difficulties. Metternich discussed with Vitrolles the new frontiers of France. Vitrolles said that it would be fatal to the Bourbons not to give them as much as would be given to Napoleon. Metternich did not deny it; he admitted vaguely the possibility of giving to France a part of the countries lying between the Moselle and the Rhine, and even to add Luxembourg to it. As for Belgium, he would not hear of it, especially on account of Antwerp.

Vitrolles's mission was two-fold: it was not enough for him to see the allies, he wished to see the Comte d'Artois. He first wrote to him, and Metternich offered to send the letter through the Austrian generals who were in Franche-Comté. While he was waiting for an answer, he had an interview with the Emperor Alexander; he spoke to him as he had done to Metternich. The Emperor was cold. He praised Vitrolles's loyalty to the French royal family, but added: "The obstacles which now separate the Princes of the house of Bourbon from the throne seem to me insurmountable. They would come back embittered by misfortune, and even if they could sacrifice their resentment, they could not moderate those who have suffered for them and by them. . . . The spirit of the army, so powerful in France, would be opposed to them; the new generations would have a spirit adverse to theirs. The Protestants would not see their return without fear and without opposition. The spirit of the times is not with them." Then he added suddenly: "Besides, do you know the Princes of the royal family?" Vitrolles said that he did not; that as a soldier in the army of Condé he had only known the three generations of this family. The Emperor said: "If you knew them, you would be persuaded that the burden of such a crown would be too heavy for them." He then spoke of other candidates—of Bernadotte, of Eugène Beauharnais—even of a republic: "A republic, wisely organized, would perhaps suit the French mind. It is not in vain that ideas of liberty have germinated so long in a country like yours." Vitrolles was astounded; he almost despaired of his cause. He spoke with eloquence, with fire, and he saw by degrees that his emotion was communicative. He told Alexander not to make an ordinary war, a strategical war—to make it political; to go straight to Paris, and, once there, to allow French opinion to manifest itself: "I will leave my head in the hands of your Majesty if this opinion does not pronounce itself for the reestablishment of monarchy." Alexander was seduced by this idea of making the war more political than strategical, and to show himself in Paris, not as the enemy but as the friend of the French people. "I leave to-night," said he, "for the headquarters of Prince Schwartzberg. I promise you that our conversation will have great results."

The negotiations at Châtillon soon came to an end. Vitrolles became all the more important.

The allied ministers were so isolated that they were extremely anxious to enter into relations with Frenchmen. The sovereigns declared that they would treat no more with Napoleon, and Vitrolles was among them the voluntary advocate of the Bourbons. They all felt or thought that behind Vitrolles was Talleyrand, who had so long been the arbiter of Europe. Vitrolles had gained much, but so far he had not bound his action with the action of the Princes. He saw Monsieur for the first time at Nancy. His credentials to him were a few words written on a piece of gauze by Mme. de Durfort, a letter of Metternich, and a ring with the device "God and the King." M. de Vitrolles was well received. He says himself, not very modestly: "I brought a kingdom, and it was felt." He urged Monsieur to seize at once the royal authority in the provinces in the name of the King, to summon all his friends, to form an administration. He explained to him men and things in France. All was new to Monsieur; he was a stranger in his own country. On his side, he explained to Vitrolles who these Bourbons were whom he had undertaken to replace in their old station.

GERMAN POLITICS.

BERLIN, January 29, 1884.

OUR political situation has not undergone any essential change since the beginning of the new year. People begin to enjoy peace, and the apprehensions of war into which they had been frightened last year are losing ground. The general aspects are, in fact, more cheerful, although the Government continues to undo what was done in the decade of 1868 to 1878. The *Landtag* is discussing new taxes, which in the interest of our agrarians are to be laid on the capitalists and the "bloated bondholders"; and Bismarck, although daily receiving his own ministers and foreign ambassadors, passes his leisure hours in reading the works of the Abbé Lamennais. Think of that mystical, obscure, and visionary priest, and the sober, empirical, and clear-headed Chancellor! Whoever takes part in public affairs is uneasy if not despondent, and nobody knows how the present state of affairs will end. One expects wonders from the death of the Emperor; another waits for the retirement of the Chancellor, or for the return to his policy of former days, although these latter events will never happen. The transactions of our parliamentary bodies are dull and uninteresting; in short, it is the reaction of the popular mind against the enthusiasm of the late war, and against the excitement of roused passions. The same state of feeling prevails in other nations, too, which have undergone heavy convulsions and internal revolutions. Under another name, perhaps, but in essentially the same way, you likewise witnessed the same anxieties and the utter sterility of the law-making power for several years after your war was over. Whatever Bismarck could do he has done to discard the laws of his liberal period; but he is far from having been successful. Here and there a new reactionary plank has been inserted into a section of an old liberal law; but as yet he has not been able to destroy the ground and framework. On January 1st the new law regulating the industrial and professional trades (*Gewerbe-Ordnung*) went into effect. One of its chief amendments is the restriction of the hitherto unembarrassed movements of peddlers and commercial travellers. The police have succeeded in dealing with them as severely as possible. The peddler, by the new law, is required to show his stock to any police authority, and to give a catalogue of his books. In Frankfurt on the Oder our holy Hermandad took offence at and confis-

cated, among others, two prominent and (to use the police slang) two "moral" magazines, viz., Spemann's *Vom Fels zum Meer*, a monthly of the character of *Harper's Magazine*; and Schorer's *Familien-Blatt*, a weekly, beautifully illustrated, and full of useful information. The former has 48,000 and the latter 75,000 subscribers. The police did not consider them moral enough, and forbade their sale by peddlers. The cry against this outrage was so loud that the Regierungs-Präsident (Chief of the Government Circle) had to apologize for his subordinates. In the Kingdom of Saxony the provision of the law, that peddlers infected with contagious diseases, and of a revolting (*abschreckenden*) appearance shall not be allowed to solicit customers, was, without a shadow of law, extended to commercial travellers, who were without notice taken before the police and stripped, in order to be searched and examined. In this instance, too, the Government was compelled by general indignation to revoke an unjust interpretation of the law.

You have no idea of the indifference, if not stupidity, of those whose interest lies in this direction. If they are not injured personally, they do not move, and even take delight in the damages suffered by others. It is a sorry tribute to the intellect of German publishers that, instead of fighting betimes the attacks of the reactionary parties on the free sale of books, and instead of standing like one man in the maintenance of their common interest, the most prominent among them pointed out those whose publications ought to be prosecuted—provided, of course, that their own books and periodicals remained undisturbed. A friend of mine who is a member of the Reichstag, and manfully fought for free colportage, told me that he had received dozens of remonstrances alleging that he had been too radical in his views, that he had better confine himself to the confiscation of obscene literature; and now the first blow of the police has fallen upon one who remonstrated in this way.

The new bill for regulating hunting (*Jagdordnung*), too, now before the Prussian Landtag, has no prospect of passing. It is dictated by the most feudal views, for the exclusive benefit of the large eastern landholders. You can have no idea of the ravages made by the deer and wild boar on the fields of poor people in the neighborhood of deer parks, who nevertheless are not allowed to guard themselves against the game by shooting it, and are even criminally punished for so doing. A majority of Liberals and Conservatives have declared themselves against that bill, the latter in anticipation of their defeat in the coming campaign if they should sustain such a law. One after another the Conservatives dropped off when they saw the impossibility of carrying the measure for the Government.

The conflict with Rome is further than ever from being settled. *L'appétit vient en mangeant*, and the Ultramontanes are still asking more, while the Government answers that it has done enough to show its good-will toward the Roman Church. The agitation of our Ultramontanes is therefore kept up with the old phrases and with empty declarations. On the other hand, Minister Gossler, a few days ago, in reply to an interpellation of the Centre in the Landtag, positively declared that the two most obnoxious archbishops—viz.: those of Cologne and Posen—would never be pardoned, while the Bishop of Münster had lately been allowed to return to his flock. This is the first sign of manhood which a Prussian Minister has manifested in this respect for the last four years. The "Chaplain's Press" of course cried out that the days of Falk had returned, and that the

Roman Catholic Church was still a victim of Prussian cruelty. This is sheer nonsense. I think that the Government has yielded much more than was necessary. The charge, too, that Catholics, in consequence of the removal of their disobedient priests, were unable to worship, is just now a shallower pretext than ever, since hundreds, if not thousands, of clergymen (as many as have applied for reinstatement) have been reappointed. Besides, a Government cannot reasonably be called partial, and unjust toward the Catholics, which among its commanding generals, ministers of state, and high civil dignitaries numbers proportionally as many Catholics as Protestants. The real fact is that even the most tolerant grows tired of concessions. Bismarck, of course, is only indulgent so far as he can gain valuable considerations. If he gets them, he will do everything—*quantum mutatus ab illo!*—to please Rome. He holds a few more trumps in his hand, and if he can play them to advantage he will do so without the least scruple. His end is to gain the parliamentary support of the Centre, which at present, by coöperating with the Conservatives, commands a small majority in the House. Any other reason does not influence him. People have consequently lost all confidence in their former leader. The whole conflict with Rome is already stagnant. If the Chancellor ever again appeals to the Liberals, he will meet with utter coldness and indifference. The only question of interest in this diplomatic game of bluff is which of the antagonists will be prompt and sharp enough to outwit the other. In all other respects the details of the struggle are disgusting, and do not deserve notice.

The Conseil Supérieur (*Volkswirtschaftsrath*) has once more been in session during the last few days and will shortly close its sittings. It was convened to give its opinion on the bill of accident insurance by and for the different trades. What distinguishes this august body from parliamentary assemblies is, that even before arriving in Berlin they are earnestly entreated to despatch business, and not to sit longer than a few days. As even the Landtag refused to grant salaries and travelling expenses to these gentry, they are politely invited by the minister to come at their own expense, and, despite all obloquy, to sacrifice their valuable time for so patriotic a purpose. But, alas! in this sinful world, appeals of this sort are at a heavy discount, and only 50 per cent. of the immortal original number packed their lunch-boxes and purchased a ticket for Berlin. The Stettin porter who had been appointed by the King's pleasure, could not afford to come, being short of petty cash, and to another of this meritorious class of private officers the company in whose service he earns his daily bread refused him the desired furlough, under the pretext that he was such a consummate blockhead that he would discredit the town from which he came. Why the other councillors do not defray the travelling expenses of their poorer brethren, I cannot understand. In my opinion a gentleman, if he be only a porter, who knows all about trade and commerce, manufacturing and shipping, agriculture and finance, railroad matters and telegraphic improvements, and can make any number of speeches or give opinions on them, is worth at least a dozen crowns. Let me, finally, state that the majority of these sages were from the beginning in conflict with their creator, and were even so disrespectful as openly to oppose his bill. The fact is, that at the head of this conspiracy (in Bismarck's eyes every male citizen is a conspirator who does not fully and most unequivocally endorse his views) stand the manufacturers. They smell the rat: there is money in the bill—not for, but against

them; and the Government will finally compel them to foot it. ***

Correspondence.

THE 'BREADWINNERS' AND 'DEMOCRACY.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The authorship of the 'Breadwinners' is, as I see by a paragraph now going the rounds of the press, to be kept from the public. While I do not intend to hazard any guess as to who the author is, I would like to surmise that the 'Breadwinners' is by the same hand as 'Democracy,' the novel which some years ago had a certain degree of success in this country, and a very great success in England. 'Democracy' was a sketch of Washington social and political life, evidently written by some one familiar with it. The 'Breadwinners' is a sketch of Cleveland social and political life, also written by one quite at home in it. I am by no means an admirer of either book; yet in both there is the same strong, coarse, Nast-like drawing of aspect and characters in social and political life which comes directly home to every people. The work is crude, and there are few fine touches to it. It is always provokingly near the verge of being very good, and yet distinctly never is very good. In 'Democracy,' as in the 'Breadwinners,' we feel conscious of the same keen, observant eye, working through a hand which is quite lacking in training, and which also, either naturally or from indolence, is unequal to a sustained effort. I fancy it would be safe to guess that the author had worked on a newspaper. He certainly has seen a good deal of politicians, and was never a man of business. That he was once in the army is plain. Who he is, I have not the remotest idea. A.

Boston, February 8.

MONGOLIAN AND INDIAN NOSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of January 3d, the critic of Mr. Gilmour's 'Mongols' hazards the supposition that their flat noses may have arisen from their peculiar way of eating meat. Allow me to say that it is the custom of the wild Sioux to partake of flesh in this way—in fact, was the universal custom; but their noses have remained a most prominent feature, and the more one "knows" of the Dakotas, the more the exceeding great number of extremely large noses impresses him. Roman noses are a prevailing feature, but the hooked or (what we are led to suppose from illustrations of the nose of our Jewish brethren) Jewish nose is well represented. The "turned up," or Milesian, also is not uncommon, but always large and prominent. So the peculiar mode of conveyance that Mr. Gilmour describes cannot have modified the size of his Mongolian's nose.—Very truly yours,

M. A. SWIFT.

SOUTH LE BEAU, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
February 11, 1884.

GUIDES TO WHIST PLAYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I am past forty and have begun in time to prepare for a happy old age by learning whist. Now, can any of your readers give me the name of a manual which makes a sharp distinction between those playing-rules laid down for the sake of securing uniformity of practice among players, and those other playing-rules by following which a man wins more tricks than he otherwise would? Allow me to make my mean-

ing clearer by referring to two practices which prevail among drivers. The driver turns to the right (in America) on meeting another vehicle, and not to the left (as they do in Rome), just because "stern custom has decreed" it shall be the right and not the left; but he sits on a high cushion for quite another kind of reason—namely, in order that he may see the road better.—Yours truly,
V. R.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., February 11, 1884.

[So far as our information goes, there is no work on whist which treats separately the two classes of rules; but as all good books on whist give the reasons for the rules, the learner may distinguish and classify for himself without great difficulty. In Mr. Buckland's most elementary and excellent 'Whist for Beginners' (London: Allen; New York: Scribner & Welford), the advice as to playing is ample, and the advice as to "uniformity of practice," by which we suppose our correspondent means the scientific method of playing both partners' hands as one, is necessarily very slight. Both "Cavendish" and the slightly bumptious but very acute book on 'American Whist' (Boston: Osgood) ought also to be consulted.—ED. NATION.]

THE ABUSE OF LAW-MAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The excellent article in last week's *Nation* on the subject of "Excessive Legislation" leads me to call attention to the mischievous competition, especially manifest of late among members of the Legislature, in getting laws passed, to the end, chiefly, of gaining credit with constituents for industry and efficiency. At the close of each session, lists of achievements in this line are paraded by members or their friends, with something of the pride shown by savages in multiplying the scalps of enemies on their belts. Last year most of the newspapers hereabouts published such lists, and the public were called upon to admire their lawgivers according to the degree of their activity and success in lumbering the statute book. The worth, the need, of the laws thus held up as passports to popular confidence and esteem seemed to be regarded as of secondary importance, or of no importance at all. Now, members of the Legislature are not alone at fault here. The voters must take a good share of blame to themselves for the establishment of this foolish test of legislative usefulness, and this fact shows the necessity of just such work as is being done by the Society for the Promotion of Political Education.

JOHN H. MAGEE.

SCOTTSDALE, N. Y., February 17, 1884.

DOCTORS IN COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: That doctors have in some cases forfeited the confidence of all respectable people by consenting to certify to the insanity of people whom they knew to be sane, is doubtless true. That they have also frequently made mistakes in their diagnosis of insanity is likewise true.

The true remedy against the evils of the present system would, it seems to me, be found in the appointment of a Commission on Lunacy in each State. This Commission might be composed both of medical and non-medical men; but it should be composed of men of recognized integrity, intelligence, and impartiality. To this Commission appeals should be taken from the decision of the physicians who have previ-

ously adjudged a person insane, when such decision is questioned.

It seems almost self-evident that men who have devoted much of their time to the study of mental diseases, and who have had long experience in dealing with the insane, should be better qualified to decide whether or not a man is insane than a jury as ordinarily composed. Yet any one would naturally infer from reading the article entitled "Doctors in Court," which appeared in your issue of the 7th inst., that you believe that the scientific study of mental diseases naturally disqualifies a man for holding the position of an arbiter between the person suspected to be of unsound mind and those who have caused him to be confined in an asylum. Certainly you will be the last to admit that training in any other vocation, except that of the "alienist," disqualifies a man for forming a sound opinion upon questions connected with that calling. Why an exception to the general rule should be made in this particular case it is hard to understand.

The rights of the insane must be respected, but the safety of the community at large must be respected as well. If, therefore, a man has been proved to be under the delusion that he is constantly annoyed by imaginary enemies, and shows a tendency to mistake real persons for these imaginary enemies—as I believe was actually the case with regard to young Meredith—the responsibility of giving him entire freedom of intercourse with his fellows is a very grave one. Such a person demands and should receive our warmest sympathy, but it is not a case that should be put on the same footing as the case of a real or supposed criminal. The fact of the existence of such a form of insanity being once satisfactorily proved by the unanimous consent of those best qualified to give an opinion upon the subject, it would seem that an appeal to the sympathy of the jury was no longer in place, and that an intelligent judge could no longer have any doubt as to the action that should be taken in the matter.

In conclusion, the writer must confess that he was surprised to find that the editor of the *Nation*, a journal which has always borne the reputation among American journals for enlightenment and liberality of judgment, gave countenance to the vulgar prejudice against trained medical experts.

S. H.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 1884.

["S. H.," it is hardly necessary to say, is a physician. We shall not attempt to discuss his "surprise" at our giving countenance to what he calls the "vulgar prejudice" against medical experts, because he does not undertake to give any reason for this emotion on his part. We have given several reasons for thinking that the prejudice has a good deal to rest upon; *e. g.*, that alienists are in most cases paid to make out a case of insanity or the reverse. If we are right, the prejudice is not vulgar. On the other hand, "S. H." should, if we are wrong for reasons which he is able to state, give them, and not confine himself to expressing surprise—an inconclusive species of argument. That a Commission on Lunacy, composed of medical and non-medical men, would give us any better machinery than the courts of justice, aided by physicians, now afford, we doubt. Probably, as such bodies are generally constituted, it would be inferior. But if "S. H." thinks the prejudice against alienists vulgar, why in the world does he want any non-medical men on his commission?—ED. NATION.]

THE NEW PUBLIC-LANDS PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of January 24th, you refer to the resolution passed by the House, under the lead of Mr. Holman, which moots the question that all the public domain shall be "disposed of under the provisions of the Homestead law only." It is a sad misfortune that so many questions of real importance prove the foot-ball of supposed partisan advantage. The dealing of the Government with the public lands is not even discussed in Congress according to its merits, but wholly on the supposed effect upon the voting public of the speeches made and policy pursued.

During the present session of Congress one bill looking toward a reconsideration of the public land question has been offered by one of the new members from Kansas, Judge Peters. It provides for the classification of the public lands into agricultural, grazing, timber, and mineral lands. Whether its provisions are wise and practical I know not, as I have not seen the bill; but the idea of thus classifying the lands is wise. In Kansas the lands west of the 100th meridian are utterly unfit for agriculture unless the land be irrigated, and yet the present policy of the Government assumes that all these lands are as good for agricultural uses as those 100 miles east of them; and there are bills before Congress which propose to repeal all modes by which any one can secure title to any of said lands save "under the provisions of the Homestead law only." There are settlers at Dodge City, almost on the 100th meridian, who have for ten years tried to raise fruit and vegetables without the use of irrigation, and in no year has it proved possible. West of Dodge City, forty miles, is the settlement of Garden City, which depends wholly upon water from the Arkansas River to raise the crops.

Professor Snow, of the Kansas State University, in a recent article on the "Climate of Kansas," says: "Kansas may be divided into three sections in reference to its rainfall. . . . Western Kansas has from ten to fifteen inches of an average annual precipitation," which is altogether inadequate for agriculture. Kansas lies between longitude 94° 45' and 102°; hence, west of 99° 35' of longitude, according to Professor Snow, the rainfall is less than sixteen inches. In Colorado, with its 106,475 square miles, New Mexico, with 124,450 square miles, Arizona, with 130,800 square miles, Utah, with 109,600 square miles, Nevada, with 83,500 square miles, as well as the western third of Kansas, with 24,333 square miles—in all 579,158 square miles—there are no lands (or so nearly none as not at all to influence the problem) which can be cultivated for agricultural uses, save by irrigation; and to this immense aggregate may probably be added Wyoming and much of Montana and Idaho. One would suppose the time had arrived for the statesmen at Washington to at least devise a new public-land policy for the so nearly wholly changed character of the lands with which the Government has now to deal. The bill of Judge Peters, above referred to, may be the beginning of some sensible consideration of the question, by classification of the lands; and this need not be either an expensive or a difficult matter.

The amount of land in the States and Territories last above named which may be irrigated is not, relatively to their aggregate areas, large, but very small. That these lands should be held for disposal only "under the provisions of the Homestead law" is undoubtedly wise; but the limit of acreage to be taken by any one person should be eighty acres, in lieu of one hundred and sixty acres; for settlement must be more dense when irrigation is used, and eighty acres

would be all an ordinary farmer could utilize. The rest of the lands—nine-tenths at least of the total area—not counting the inconsiderable number of square miles of mineral and timber lands, are fit only for grazing. The natural grasses found will not sustain more than one steer to each ten or fifteen acres of land—or sixty-four to thirty-three steers to the square mile. This seems a small number of animals to be supported on a tract of land one mile square, and yet the number here stated is too large rather than the reverse. I should doubt the wisdom of selling these lands outright; but why not lease them for a term of years? Is not the whole country interested in the production of abundant, healthy, and cheap beef? Nowhere in America, at least, if in the world, can cattle be bred and put into the market so cheaply as upon the great plains which lie at the foot of the Rocky Mountains and the ranges west of them. These cattle are not the fat cattle from which the choice cuts are made, but the common meats of the packing barrel or the cheaper meats of the butcher; or they supply to the feeders of cattle, at less price than the farmer of Ohio or further east can raise them, the animals which are fattened for export or the tables of those able to pay for good meat.

To-day the cattle men are buying up the water fronts, and great corporations or men of large means are securing control of the water, and push the man of moderate capital off the plains. All this can be obviated, and men of small capital can embark in the grazing of cattle, if the Government will only insure them some right of possession through a lease; and with the right to fence, not only more cattle can be raised, but at a less cost, for the markets of the East. Besides, the Government, leasing the land for not more than fifteen years at a time, can watch the effect of grazing on the wild grasses and prevent their destruction, which is far more important than will seem to persons unacquainted with the plains. As a nation we have dealt with our forests on the principle of "after us the deluge"; and unless a halt is called upon the grazing of the plains, and the use of its grasses is regulated, we shall see our cattle interests rise very high and rapidly, and then collapse as suddenly.

FRONTIERSMAN.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, February 14, 1884.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of this week you state that the present depression in trade has been caused by abnormal activity and overproduction in certain branches of business, and that what is needed is "a redistribution of employments." This is in accordance with the accepted theories of political economy. If we would accept these theories, we must believe that the cause of the present troubles lies in the fact that we have been busy producing the wrong articles; that we have produced what was not wanted, and have failed to produce what was wanted; and that all we have to do now is to turn round and produce the things that are really called for, and all will be well again. The difficulty with this theory is that it requires us to believe that there are certain wants and demands now unsatisfied and unsupplied, not because of the lack of means to purchase but because of the scarcity of the thing to be purchased. But if there are any productions of human labor that are now scarce, they must command high prices and furnish large profits to the producers; and any capital that might now be unemployed would be hastening to secure a share of those profits. As a matter of fact, however, there is in this

country at the present time an immense amount of unemployed capital, and there are no symptoms that even the shrewdest and most enterprising of its owners have any idea that there is any possible field in which they can employ it with profit to themselves.

If, however, we consider the cause of our present troubles to be an abnormal activity and overproduction, not in *certain classes* of business, but in business *generally*; if we consider that the wealthy and thrifty among our people have endeavored to do more business than the condition of the country permitted, to create more productions than the pecuniary ability of the rest of the community enabled them to consume, we have an explanation that fits the present state of the facts. A large portion of the community have been eager to accumulate wealth, to make profitable investments, to save up their income or their earnings and put them where they should bring annual returns. People have seen that factories produced for their owners large profits, and they have forthwith proceeded to build new factories in the hope of securing for themselves similar profits. In like manner capital has hastened to build new railroads, to erect new warehouses, and to extend and multiply all branches of trade and business. But the fact has been overlooked that profitable business and profitable production cannot be increased indefinitely without a corresponding increase of customers and consumers. While there has been recently an immense increase of production, the wages of the poor, which fix the limit of their ability to purchase and to consume, have not been largely increased, and the rich have sought rather an increased accumulation of wealth than a fuller gratification of their daily wants and desires. Thus, instead of one factory producing and selling at a profit a supply of products that rather fell short of than exceeded the demand for them, we have had two or three factories producing a supply much in excess of the demand, and consequently competing with each other in the endeavor to sell their surplus stock, and selling it at no profit or at a loss. Finally the factories have cut down the wages of their employees or have dismissed them altogether, and the capacity of the poor to purchase and to consume has thus been largely taken away from them, while the inclination of the rich in that direction has been lessened by the loss of their usual dividends, and thus the original mischief of overproduction has been increased and intensified.

Briefly, the theory here suggested is this—that our people have been trying to invest more capital profitably, to do more business, than their capacity and inclination to consume made possible, and that the result has been to seriously reduce that capacity and inclination, and to destroy the annual returns that capital hopes to receive from its investments and from business.

U. H. C.

BOSTON, February 9, 1884.

CABINET OFFICERS IN CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In his letter of January 14 (*Nation*, No. 969) Mr. C. A. Towne, after stating with great force the advantages of giving to the Cabinet seats in Congress, gives expression to doubt on one point: "Whether it would also in time render necessary the incorporation of the other principle, ministerial responsibility, into our system, and whether such a result is to be desired, are questions pregnant with importance, and from whose discussion no harm can come." Upon this mild encouragement, and as the subject seems to be attracting some attention, I should like to say a word.

There are three attitudes which might be assumed by Cabinet officers in this novel position. First, they might be mere witnesses appearing in public session, just as they now appear before committees. But that would probably not last long, as the Secretaries would be attacked by the Opposition and taunted with the lack of any policy, while the majority would be compelled to base their defence on the support of the Secretaries, who might, therefore, secondly, be obliged to assume the guidance of legislation. Of course, no Secretary could permanently hold his place who did not command the confidence of the House; and, thirdly, in that case either individual officers or the whole Cabinet might resign and new appointments be made by the President. Now in England single members of the Cabinet do occasionally resign, yet the body in general acts as a whole and makes itself responsible for each member. This has obviously great inconveniences, as a mistake in foreign policy or finance or local government may upset a Ministry which, on the whole, commands the confidence of the country. I have never seen any satisfactory reason why this should be, but presume it arises from the facts (1) that the Ministry is practically appointed by and wholly dependent upon Parliament; and (2) that the Premier has no official authority or leadership, and that the connection is one of voluntary agreement. I can see no reason why an elected President, with whom the choice and responsibility must ultimately rest, should not change his officers singly. But suppose the whole Cabinet should resign, why should not the President appoint another, even from the opposite party, just as M. Grévy does in France? The effect upon the President's position I will consider presently. The difference of the English Ministry in case of a defeat, when they believe that the country is with them, consists in a dissolution of Parliament; and the difficulty of getting a working Ministry in France is said to be in the circumstance that the Chamber cannot be dissolved without the consent of the Senate, and thus a defeated Ministry cannot appeal to the country. Of course, our House of Representatives cannot be dissolved, but the same purpose might be reached by our short terms. Unless an English Ministry is met immediately after an election by a hostile House (in which case it must resign, as our Cabinet would), it is rare that it does not hold out for a period of two years, when a new election would in our case come of itself.

The position of a President liable to choose his Cabinet from either party would certainly be different from what it is now, but then it is exactly what M. Grévy does without loss of dignity in France. Napoleon objected to a similar position in a constitution planned by the Abbé Sieyès, as that of a "cochon à l'égrais"; but then we do not want a Napoleon. Why should not the President be a dignified citizen, in a measure independent of party, and responsible only for the general conduct of government?

Another difficulty might arise from the fact that, if Cabinet officers were not members of the House, they might at any time by a defeat be sent into private life, and members might be unwilling to risk their seats by accepting office. Is it not conceivable that a district, proud of having its member a Cabinet officer, might make some arrangement for keeping the seat at his disposal in case of need?

These things show that it is impossible to foresee just what the course of development of the measure would be. Moreover, it is useless to try to pave the way by any kind of constitutional amendment. In the first place, supposing the end to be desired, there would be an endless and irreconcilable disagreement as to what amendments were required to obtain the

end. But the end is by no means desired. Congress, for obvious—or, if not obvious, yet inflexible—reasons, will be not only indifferent but hostile; and the hostility of Congress to any increase of responsibility, and therefore of power, in the Executive is mild compared with that which exists in the State Legislatures. To expect, therefore, to obtain favorable action in advance in this direction from twenty-seven State Legislatures would be considerably more visionary than to advocate a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor.

The first and simplest step in the process, and that which would give the country a taste that would soon grow into an appetite—namely, the presence of the Cabinet on regular days of the week on the floor of the House, just as they now appear before the committees—might be brought about any day by a simple resolution of the House. The rest might be left to time, or the first step cancelled if not satisfactory.

But even this step, simple as it seems, will never be taken by Congress of its own motion. The interests bound up with the present methods of doing business are too many and too strong to be overcome from the inside. When some strong public man shall become disgusted with the present anarchy and helplessness in Congress, and have the courage to take the stump and tell the people just what he wants, he will—provided he is of the requisite calibre, intellectual, moral, and physical—be astonished at the gigantic force which will place itself at his disposal. Butler's career in Massachusetts is pregnant with instruction; and if good men refuse to learn the lesson, they may be sure that bad men will take it out of their hands.

G. B.

BOSTON, February 15, 1884.

Notes.

THE literary event of the week has been the actual appearance of "Part I.—A—Ant" of the 'New English Dictionary on Historical Principles,' edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray for the Philological Society (Macmillan & Co.). This is not the time to do more than advise every one who can afford it to procure it straightway. The price of each part is \$3 25, and this part, for example, deals with 8,365 words, of which 6,797 have separate articles. Its 352 pages represent a quarter of one volume of the six which the work is expected to fill. Dr. Murray's appreciation of his collaborators is very hearty and generous, and it is gratifying to observe his indebtedness to many Americans, foremost among whom is Mr. Fitzedward Hall. American authors, likewise, have been freely laid under contribution in the illustrative quotations. The typographical arrangement and impression are excellent, and worthy of the Clarendon Press. The division of the page is into three columns.

Townsend Mac Coun, 744 Broadway, publishes immediately 'The James Madison Letters, 1769-1838,' in four volumes, 8vo, a reprint of the Philadelphia edition published by order of Congress in 1865.

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, will publish next month 'American Explorations in the Ice Zones,' by Professor J. E. Nourse, U. S. N.

Henry Holt & Co. have in press 'The Life and Poems of Theodore Winthrop,' edited by his sister.

Scribe's "Bertrand et Raton" is the latest of the French plays published by William R. Jenkins in the series "Théâtre Contemporain."

The fifth part of Mr. N. Ponce de Leon's 'English-Spanish Technological Dictionary'

reaches the word Diamagnetism and the 240th page.

The submission of the Merv khans to Russia gives timeliness to the reprint by Funk & Wagnalls of O'Donovan's 'Merv Oasis.' Such is not exactly the new title, which is 'Merv,' the abbreviation suggesting the epitome which this reprint really is. The passages on pp. 184, 185, relating to the naïf dependence of the Turcomans on their very mixed and limited ordnance to meet "the possible arrival of the Russians," will repay rereading just now.

Charles Scribner's Sons have issued a very pleasing new edition of Dean Stanley's 'Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church.'

The English-reading public are to be congratulated on having an early translation of Düntzer's 'Life of Goethe,' by far the most valuable life yet produced. The task has been accomplished by Mr. Thomas W. Lyster, of the National Library of Ireland, who has proceeded in a very intelligent way, exercising considerable freedom in improving upon the original—as in quoting literally where Düntzer paraphrased—supplying foot notes which add decidedly to the value of the work, and a choice Goethe bibliography. Above all, he has furnished a copious index, which Düntzer, more Germanico, had neglected. The original illustrations are retained. The whole makes a plump 12mo volume of nearly 600 pages (Macmillan & Co.).

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has put forth a new (third) edition of his "College Fetiche," with supplementary matter in confirmation of his views derived from a speech to Yale Alumni by Mr. George S. Merriam, a paper by Prof. E. J. James, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, and from editorial articles in the same magazine.

In *Science* for February 1, Mr. Samuel Garman, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, pictures a shark newly found in Japanese waters, which he is inclined to regard as typical of a new order, if not the possible "sea serpent" whose existence has given rise to so much controversy in our time. The head and shape of the body (which is less than four inches in its greatest diameter) make this a plausible suggestion, though the length of the individual in question is only five feet. Mr. Garman gives a fuller description of it, with a larger plate, in the *Bulletin of the Essex Institute*.

The *Art Interchange* of January 3 has a tasteful repeating design of Azuleas, which follows a happy mean between the realistic and the Morris types of decorative flower work.

The 'Plant Studies' of Mr. Haité, which we noticed some weeks since upon the prospectus, as an English publication for the use of artists (London, Quaritch), has in the first number quite justified our deprecatory prevision. The plates are poor realism and worse design, needlessly coarse in execution (considering the facility of getting good reproductions at present), and as a whole not so good as any second-rate draughtsman could do for himself.

Parts 95-100 of the new Brockhaus' *Conversations-Lexikon* (New York: L. W. Schmidt) are double numbers, and, for an exception, have no maps, but the usual plates—on fowls, galvanism, garden tools, gas-machines, ordnance, etc. They carry the work well into the letter G. Among the longer articles are *Prisons* (*Gefängnisse*) and *Free-Trade*, in which latter we find the following statement about our own country, to be denied or confirmed by those who think the task easy in the present condition of parties: "Since then (1861-67) the American tariff has, despite numerous changes, maintained a high protectionist character; and though a counter free-trade current is not lacking, the majority of the people are friendly to the protective system, because they see in it the basis

of a special American political economy." Under Birth Statistics some suggestive comparisons between Germany and France occur. In 1872 the number of living births in the two countries was respectively 1,626,037 and 966,000. In the next eight years Germany never fell below its figure, France never equalled or surpassed its own but once, viz., in 1876, when 966,682 were born, against Germany's 1,757,701 (also a high water mark). Since that year France has steadily and alarmingly fallen off, in 1880 producing only 920,177. Four pages, or eight columns, are given to Gallio, which exceeds the space devoted to Frederick the Great. Gambetta (whose name Léon is said to stand for Napoléon) is disposed of in five columns, and Garibaldi in four and a half. Both characters are fairly judged, but the Italian, notwithstanding his anti-German filibustering in 1870, more sympathetically. Gallia is the chief geographical article. Fremont, Margaret Fuller, Fulton, Garrison, and Gardfield are among the American names. The late President is commemorated as the "dark horse" of the convention of 1880, and just censure is passed upon his attitude toward civil-service reform in the closing year of his life.

The current number of the *Réforme Sociale* states that the correspondence of Le Play with M. Charles de Ribbe, a prominent disciple of the founder of the school called "de la Paix Sociale," will shortly be published by the latter, who will prefix a study of M. le Play. In the same number we read that on moving day in Paris (January 8), 4,500 families went out of the city to 3,200 that came in—a hopeful sign, thinks the editor.

The *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, organ of the French school at Athens, for December, reaches us late. It has a double heliogravure of a pedimental series of Myrina statuettes, and one of a bas-relief found at Peiræus, with its usual *récolte* of inscriptions, articles on the Myrina discoveries by Pottier and Reinach, and inscriptions from Asia Minor, with a very interesting dissertation on the worship of Zeus Milichios (Baal Mikh), by M. Foucart, head of the school.

Ferdinand Avenarius's 'Deutsche Lyrik der Gegenwart seit 1850' (noticed in No. 907 of the *Nation*) has deservedly reached a second edition. Owing to the limited scope of this anthology, no considerable accession to its list of poets was to be expected in a second edition; still, it is rather surprising to find it richer than the first by only two names and about twenty-five pages or poems. This slight addition hardly bears out the publisher's claim of "greatly enlarged" (*sehr vermehrte*); nor does it represent pure gain, for the admission of Wolfgang Kirchbach cannot be considered a compensation for the omission of Ernst Eckstein, who appeared in the first edition, and whose rising fame as a romancer may be supposed to stimulate interest in his poetry, entitled to recognition on its own merits. Wilhelm Hertz, the other new writer admitted, has deservedly found a place in this collection. The extract from his "Bruder Rausch" awakens a desire to see more of it—an unusual sensation in the case of the humorous pseudo-medieval epic so successfully created by Scheffel, but worn threadbare by imitators. Herr Avenarius the editor has shown some not unpardonable partiality for Herr Avenarius the poet, three of whose poems are given in this edition, whereas the first contained only one. The two new ones are neither better nor worse than most imitations of Heine. Herr Avenarius has also given the biographical data concerning himself modestly withheld before. He is but twenty-eight years of age, and is, we believe, a nephew of Richard Wagner.

—We referred lately to a paper in the *Revue Historique* on Napoleon's scheme for making San Domingo the keystone of the French colonial system. Cromwell, before him, had built some hopes on the seizure of the same island, and had seen his expedition, too, end in failure. The story is retold in the January number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, by Mr. G. D. Scull, of Oxford, Eng., apropos of Edward Winslow's share in the expedition as one of three commissioners appointed by the Protector. This number of the *Register* is exceptionally rich in interesting matter. Mr. Dean's memoir of the late Col. J. L. Chester adds considerably to our knowledge of the career and character of this indefatigable antiquarian. His successor, Mr. Henry F. Waters, furnishes another batch of "Genealogical Gleanings in England," a large part of which relate to Maryland and Virginia, and have been annotated by a local authority. While many of the names are obscure, we meet with the Lees, of Virginia; Gov. Sir George Yardley, of that colony; John Rolfe (whose son Thomas, by Pocahontas, has numerous descendants in England); a collateral ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne; and Jose Glover, of the Harvard Class of 1650, "who was much beloved of the most if not all, and his departure much lamented of the most if not of all." That these "Gleanings" are beginning to bear fruit, is shown by the communicated "notes on abstracts already printed." Under the head of "Historical Intelligence" we read that Mr. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, of Richmond, a son of the ex-President, has ready for publication the 'Letters and Times of the Tylers, Father and Son,' a work in two volumes, 8vo, obtainable by subscription.

—The latest report of the Boston Record Commissioners, their ninth, contains every entry of birth, death, and marriage recorded for that city in its own records and in those of the First Church from 1630 to the close of the century—the two often overlapping and checking each other. This task has been admirably performed by Mr. William S. Appleton, and the mass of names is made available for research by a full index, in which all the eccentricities of spelling are preserved, as, Mirack, Mireck, Mirecke, Miriack, Mirick, Miricke, Myrick. Occasionally, but not as a rule, the occupation or station of the deceased was recorded, as, "Paul Mitchell a fisherman living at Craftbold in England," "Richard Done neger servant to Capt Robt. Keayne"—that Keayne to whose generosity Boston owes her Old State House. The relationship was now and again quaintly indicated, as, "Ruth of John Ruggles husband to our sister Ruggles sometime wife of Nicholas Phillips." The clergyman's name frequently occurs in case of marriage, or the magistrate's, as, "Mr. Richard Mather Pastor to the Church of Dorchester & Mrs. Sarah Cotton widow were married 26th—6th month by John Endecott Govr." (1656); or, "Samuel Veazey & Mary Virgoose [the name has been sought to be associated with Mother Goose] were married by Saml. Sewall Esq. Assist. Nov. 25" (1691). Sewall's own rapid progeny may be traced here. So we find the birth record of "Cotton of Mr. Increase & Mariab Mather born Feb. 12" (Feb. 15, First Church baptismal date), 1662; and of his first child, "Abigail of Cotton & Abigail Mather, born Aug. 22" (1687); and find him already uniting others in wedlock in 1692, "Stephen Cross & Mary Lawrence" appearing to be the first couple. The volume affords endless scope for excursions like these, and is an invaluable aid to those who derive their descent from the early settlers of the Bay capital.

—The knowledge of the excellence of American manufactures is permeating the world.

Poole's Index, for instance, has found an Italian admirer. Sig. Chilovi, librarian of the Marciana at Florence, has reviewed it under the title "Una Curiosità Bibliografica" in the *Nuova Antologia*. After some just remarks on the utility of indexes, he sketches the history of Poole's, paying a compliment, on the way, to the "interest, originality, and practical wisdom" with which the contributors to the *Library Journal* have studied "the most intricate problems of the management of large libraries." He commends the execution of the Index, only wishing that when there were several entries under a single heading they had been arranged more scientifically, and that, in the preliminary list of reviews indexed, more bibliographical details had been given for the sake of foreigners not familiar with English and American periodicals. Sig. Chilovi of course turns to the Italian names, where he finds enough, both in the index and in the monthly supplements, to interest his countrymen. (He objects, by the way, to the entry of two articles about 'Niccolò de' Lapi,' one under Niccolò and one under Azeglio.) But his greatest wonder is excited by the success of the coöperative method. That nearly fifty libraries of the most diverse character, and stretching over a vast continent, should combine voluntarily to execute a work which no one of them could have undertaken single-handed, seems to him a fact worthy of note and imitation. But he despairs of seeing anything of the kind undertaken by the Italian libraries. One might, indeed, suppose that it would be much easier for them than for Americans to accomplish such a work, being all under the control of the Government. But it is not so. Europeans feel the inconveniences of centralization, and do not yet know its advantages; they have no initiative, because they expect everything to come down to them from above, so that their organization cannot effect as much as the American independence. Moreover, the Italian libraries, he complains, have not as yet even the periodicals to index. Only one has a periodical reading-room. They are, it appears, rich in materials for the study of the past; they offer few facilities for learning what is now going on in the world.

—Mr. Paul Lindau enjoys the reputation of being the cleverest literary man Germany has produced since Heine, so that the reader might fairly expect something exceptionally amusing and penetrating in the observations on this country which he has recently published in his magazine, *Nord und Süd*. The reader, however, who takes up the article in the expectation of finding something akin to Heine's remarks on England, will be disappointed—not, we fancy, from any inability on the part of Mr. Lindau to write a piquant article, but simply from the reticence natural to a courteous man who has eaten the salt of Mr. Villard's countrymen. This is to be regretted, for while we have been favored with an endless variety of British judgments, and a considerable number of French, intelligent and readable German criticism has been rare. Some of the national features which struck Mr. Lindau—such as the vast scale of our public works and the intense commercial energy of the American character—have so often been remarked as to make comment needless. But after these, he thinks, our predominant characteristic is hospitality, the enjoyment of which is marred, if marred at all, only by the necessity of paying for it. It is not, of course, vulgar, material payment which Mr. Lindau has in mind, nor yet personal flattery; but the appreciation of everything American demanded, not by individual, but, so to say, by corporate vanity. Our essayist seems almost painfully conscious of

the obligation imposed by hospitality received, and could not be more careful to avoid saying what might prove disagreeable. But in view of the fact that he obtained recognition at home by his amusing satire on *Kleinstdtters*, viewed from the standpoint of a *Weltbürger*, it is probable that he would privately attribute this feature of American life, which he here explains by the newness of the country, to the want of corporate self-respect and individual *snob-faire*. Of politics and literature, Mr. Lindau has nothing to say—he did not look even upon the outside of Washington and Boston, though he has a good deal to say of Kansas City. But he thinks our sleeping cars vastly inferior to European, and regards the existence of the elevated railways as a proof of the maladministration of justice, whose guiding principle seems to be that individuals have no rights as opposed to the interest of the community. He appears, indeed, to agree with the recently expressed view of Herbert Spencer that the tendency of democratic government is not toward liberty, but toward despotism under another name.

—The English universities have of late years been roused to greater activity (or at all events to a greater semblance of activity) in philological work, as distinguished from mere school-book manufacturing. Those who know the constitution of those extraordinary complexes find excuse enough for scant production in the distracting engagements of boards, tutorships, syndicates, but German professors, when they once attain to high position, have at least as many entanglements. Ritschl complained, in the high tide of his professorial life, that he had only a couple of hours a day for philological work proper, and the same complaint is made by teacher after teacher at all the great universities. The Germans must make better use of their vacations than do English and American scholars. But, however this may be, it is pleasant to see that there is some philological activity at the great centres of English university life, and the second volume of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philological Society* (1881-1882) gives a fair sample of the work that is done at one of these centres. To be sure, the most considerable paper, by Prince L. L. Bonaparte, on "Words in Latin and the Neo Latin Dialects connected with the Vine," does not belong exactly to the Cambridge sphere, and is published in concert with the Philological Society of London. The others are nearly all scrappy—notes on points or authors; materials that one likes to put in print as a preparation for an extended work, or comments that one likes to save from the oblivion of the class room. The reviews are an especially valuable feature for those who have not access to the many German journals. Mr. Leaf discusses Homer in 1881-1882; Mr. Hicks, Plato in England for the same time; Mr. Nettleship, Virgil; Mr. Postgate, Propertius—all approved specialists. English Etymology is written, as we should expect, by a German, Professor Zupitza.

—Everybody has read of the wonderful proficiency in the languages of the East of the late lamented Palmer, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, who explored and described the 'Desert of the Exodus,' and was finally murdered by the Arabs of the desert. Few people, comparatively, know that the former Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, and late chief editor of the *London Times*, Thomas Chener, whose death was announced last week by the cable, was an equally rare linguistic phenomenon. Newspaper readers, unfamiliar with the circumstances, who heard at the close of 1877 that a Professor of Arabic had been chosen

to succeed Mr. Delane as manager in chief of the "Thunderer" may naturally have doubted whether the Lord Almoner's chair at Oxford had not been occupied for some years by a sham Orientalist. The very contrary, however, was the case, of which there is living—one might almost say, monumental—evidence in Chenery's Oriental publications, including his translation from the Arabic of Al-Hariri's 'Assemblies,' with notes, historical and grammatical (1867), and his edition of Al-Hariri's Hebrew translation of the 'Assemblies,' entitled 'Machberoth Ithiel' (1872). The introduction, partly in what we may call mediæval Hebrew rhymed prose, prefixed by Mr. Chenery to the latter work, is a masterpiece of imitative style, entirely worthy of the famous mediæval Hebrew translator himself, and, as the production of a non-Jew, has no parallel in all Hebrew literature. The consummate skill with which he there handles the mixed Biblico-rabbinical idiom of which the Jewish writers of Spain, in the best Moorish times, were the great masters, equals that displayed by Rückert in translating the same Arabic poet ('Die Makamen des Hariri') into the most surprisingly playful strains of his own living tongue.

—M. Auguste Vitu has followed up his considerable work on the house in which Molière died by a slighter one on the theatre in which he first acted in Paris. 'Le Jeu de Paume des Mestayers' (Paris: Lemerre; New York: F. W. Christern) is thus the second volume of a series of books on the "Archéologie Moliéresque," of which a description of the houses in the Halles or Market where Molière and Régnard were born is to be the third. M. Vitu notes (p. 57) that in the general reconstruction of Old Paris, and its transmogrification into the spick-and-span American paradise, many interesting landmarks have disappeared, and that the buildings which sheltered Molière between two hundred and two hundred and fifty years ago have now nearly all disappeared. In the present beautifully printed little book, as delightful in its typography as are all of M. Lemerre's publications, M. Vitu succeeds in showing that the tennis court in which the little company of actors, amateurs, and professionals who called themselves magniloquently the "Illustre Théâtre," acted from December 31, 1643, to December 14, 1644, occupied the space now covered by Nos. 10, 12, 14 Rue Mazarine and 11, 13 Rue de Seine. Sufficient attention has never been paid to the influence on the development of the theatre in England and France exerted by the places in which the stage was originally set up, and from which the theatre as we now know it has been slowly evolved. In England the theatre began in the open court of an inn and got itself a roof only in Shakspeare's time. In France, it was put up inside a tennis court, and the effect of the oblong parallelogram may be detected in many French theatres to the present day. According to M. Vitu, the last theatre in Paris made out of a tennis court was the Théâtre Déjazet, which is still standing.

—The programmes have been arranged for the three Wagner concerts which will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, on April 22, 24, 26. The soloists will be the three leading vocalists of the Vienna Imperial Opera—Frau Materna, Herr Winkelmann, Herr Scaria—who were chosen by Wagner to create the principal rôles in "Parsifal" at the Bayreuth festival, and who may therefore be considered the best living interpreters of the Wagnerian vocal art. Besides these Miss Emma Juch, Miss Emily Winant, Messrs. Theodore Toedt, Franz Remmert, and others, will take part in the performances. The orchestra will be the Philharmonic, augmented to

150 musicians. The choruses will be sung by the New York Chorus Society and Liederkranz. The programmes contain the musical gems of Wagner's best operas and music dramas, and have been arranged with Mr. Thomas's usual skill and tact. *Brünnhilde* is Wagner's most perfect character, and Frau Materna the best interpreter of the rôle; and it is therefore of interest to note that those who attend the three concerts will become familiar with her whole career. In "Die Walküre" Wotan puts her to sleep and surrounds her with magic fire on the Rock of the Walkyries. Here Siegfried finds her in the drama following, and she becomes his wife; while in the last act of "Die Götterdämmerung" will be heard the wonderful music accompanying the self-immolation of *Brünnhilde*—a musical synopsis of the whole trilogy. At the first concert will be given the overture and Bacchanale, first three scenes, march and chorus of the second act of "Tannhäuser"; Ride of the Valkyries, Wotan's Farewell, Magic Fire Scene, from "Walküre"; Finale of Act III., "Siegfried" (the famous duo of *Brünnhilde* and *Siegfried*). At the second concert: Centennial March; Love Duo, from Act II. of "Tristan and Isolde"; "Die Meistersinger," the greater part of Act III., including prize song, choruses of guilds, quintet, etc. Third concert: overture, "Flying Dutchman," and Introduction, Ballad, spinning chorus, Act II., Vorspiel and Pogner's Address from "Die Meistersinger"; Act III. of *Götterdämmerung* complete (*Siegfried* and the Rhine-Maidens; *Siegfried's* narrative; Murder Scene and funeral music; *Brünnhilde's* Self-Immolation). Most of the selections from *Götterdämmerung*, "Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Tristan" will be heard for the first time in America.

—The public of Boston appears to be agitated and divided on the advisability of the purchase of Regnault's "Automédon" for their Museum. If the public of Boston don't know what it wants, it will wisely postpone the purchase of this particular picture until it does, and if then it decides to purchase it, all that one can say is, *de gustibus non disputandum*. The picture is not indecent, which is, we opine, the best thing that can be said of it, and might safely be seen by the picture-seeing people in Boston; and if those who supply the money see fit to give the price demanded, which we believe is \$12,000, why, Boston can afford it, though it seems an exorbitant price for a second-class work of a second-rate painter. If sums like \$12,000 are scarce in Boston (which we do not believe to be the case if a really noble object is to be served), it seems a poor use to make of one to buy the "Automédon." It is no disparagement to the cities of America to say that æsthetic education has been carried further in Boston and on sounder principles (and this we say even remembering that the South Kensington drawing-school system was once established there) than anywhere else in America; and if the Bostonians cannot settle this question without outside help, we feel no little diffidence in expressing an opinion, and certainly shall not pretend to advise. But as to the abstract question of the position of the painter of the "Automédon" we have no hesitation in adding our word to the discordant discussion. Regnault was an uncommonly clever painter, clever especially in that executive power which is entirely unrelated to great thought, and which indeed never appears in men of the grave and large type to which Millet and Delacroix belonged. It is a superficial excellence, which a truly great painter would carefully avoid, if he had the capacity for it, as likely to divert attention from the essential qualities of his art. In the "Alhambra Execution" this power was carried to such a point that it

becomes phenomenal and worth placing in any collection, as is any supreme attainment in any vein of art; but it belongs distinctly to an inferior grade of art if we judge it even by the greatest modern work. And the "Automédon" is far from the best work of Regnault—it is an academical study, melodramatic in conception and extravagant in realization. Whoever compares it with Homer's ideal can hardly perceive the difference between Homer and Poe. This Automédon has struck an attitude which even the unquestionably excellent drawing and brilliant execution of the painter do not make other than theatrical. The horses are phantasms—Automédon, a tamer of nightmares. As a whole, the picture is an ostentatious exercise of executive ability which, in a young painter, may be condoned, but which Regnault even, had he lived to his artistic maturity, would have deprecated and probably destroyed. The heroic death (from the French point of view) and brilliant brief career of Regnault have given him an *éclat* in the art world of his day which we do not believe his works will maintain. To mistake him for a master, even in the modern schools, would be unfortunate, but to reject his really good work from a collection of modern pictures would be a still greater error. If the "Automédon" were really one of his best pictures, Boston would be fortunate to have it.

SCHLIEMANN'S TROJA.—I.

Troja: Results of the Latest Researches and Discoveries on the Site of Homer's Troy, and in the Heroic Tumuli and other Sites, made in the year 1882; and a Narrative of a Journey in the Troad in 1881. By Dr. Henry Schliemann. Hon. D. C. L., Oxon., etc. Preface by Professor A. H. Sayce. With 150 woodcuts, and 4 Maps and Plans. London: John Murray; New York: Harper & Brothers, 1884. Pp. xl.-434.

THIS volume gives us Dr. Schliemann's latest word about Troy. It is really a supplement to the author's larger work, 'Ilios,' published in 1880, and it resumes the descriptions and discussions where the earlier volume left them. Dr. Schliemann's work at Troy, as he reminds us, has already passed the period of ten years, "which has a fatal connection with the legend of the city," and it is now quite time to ask the decisive question, whether the new besieging army has really captured Troy, and can hold it against all attack from without. We propose here to pass by all lesser controversies, except so far as they affect the main issue; and to attempt to answer the real question which every reader of Homer is asking—What new evidence does Schliemann's work at Hissarlik in 1882 afford to justify his belief that he has found the city of Troy whose siege was the subject of the Iliad? As 'Troja' is a supplement to 'Ilios,' our review must be in many respects a supplement to our review of 'Ilios' in Nos. 815, 816 of the *Nation*. We there examined the evidence upon which "an historic existence" could be claimed for the Troy of Homer; and we came to the conclusion that, as the case then stood, Schliemann might fairly claim to have discovered a city which could be said to be the original of the Homeric Troy in the same sense in which the fortress in Argolis is said to represent the Homeric Mycenæ. We doubted, however, the sufficiency of the arguments by which he sought to prove that Troy never extended beyond the hill of Hissarlik.

The present writer visited Hissarlik in September, 1882, after Schliemann had finished his work there, but before the results of his last excavations had been published. It was difficult for one who had formed his ideas of the ruins from reading 'Ilios' to find his bearings within

the hill after the great changes which had been made during the preceding summer. These changes involved nothing less than removing the greater part of the remains of the third settlement, which in 'Ilios' is called the Homeric Troy, and uncovering the foundations of the second, which had now proved to be the only important prehistoric town on the hill. It was also perplexing that the great city walls of stone, which at once strike the visitor as the strongest proof of the identity of Troy, and the double gateway (which had become widely known as the "Screan Gate" from being so called in 'Troy and its Remains'), all belonged to the second city, while this city was, according to 'Ilios,' only the predecessor of Troy. The double gateway itself, moreover, is not sufficiently imposing to have been the outer gate of a very powerful city; it is a great step from this to the Lion Gate of Mycenæ. But the saddest disappointment of all to those who visited Hissarlik under the influence of 'Ilios' was the "mansion of the Town Chief or King," a building about fifty-three feet long and twenty-three feet wide, whose lower walls (of which about four and a-half feet are now standing) were built of small stones and clay, like most house-walls in the modern villages of the Troad. This surely could not be the prosaic reality of which Priam's splendid palace, with polished corridors and fifty chambers of polished stone for Priam's fifty sons and their wives, is the poetic ideal! And the city of which this was the royal palace was confined to the little hill of Hissarlik, and was hardly large enough to house 3,000 inhabitants, even if the houses were six stories high ('Ilios,' p. 514; 'Troja,' p. 2). All these difficulties have been cleared up by the later excavations. Dr. Schliemann's reasons for his conclusions respecting the extent of ancient Troy, which seemed to us in 1881 to be an unnecessary and almost fatal obstacle to the acceptance of his great discoveries, are given in 'Ilios' (pp. 38, 514); the decisive proof seemed to be that he had sunk twenty shafts on the east, southeast, southwest, and west of Hissarlik in 1873, and had found no prehistoric pottery or house-walls, showing that the ancient city could not have extended beyond the hill. No one who reads Dr. Schliemann's argument on this point in 'Ilios' and his confession of error in 'Troja' (pp. 1, 2) can hereafter accuse him of stubbornness or unwillingness to be convinced of his mistakes. But no one who understands the true nature of the problem—certainly no one who has seen the confused mass of ancient ruins which fill the inside of the hill of Hissarlik—will deny that changes of opinion, even on such vital points as those just mentioned, are both justifiable and even creditable. The truth is, Dr. Schliemann has opened more serious questions than Science can answer in the next fifty years; and it is not a mark of wisdom to maintain fixed and exact doctrines about the details of these perplexing matters, or to expect them even of those most experienced in the discoveries themselves. He who makes the fewest positive statements about many of the points still in dispute will probably have the fewest mistakes to correct.

Dr. Schliemann was accompanied during his last campaign at Troy by two eminent German architects, Dr. William Dörpfeld, well known for his services at Olympia, and Mr. Joseph Höfler. Besides Dr. Schliemann's own account of his work in 1882, we have two letters of Dr. Dörpfeld, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* for September 29, 1882, and March 30, 1883; the latter appears in English in the *Times* of March 22, 1883. These letters are valuable for their clear and concise statements of the results of the work at Hissarlik from an architect's point of view. We hope, indeed, that Dr. Dörpfeld

has still much to say about Troy, and the world will hear it with interest.

We must here make a remark by way of caution, which may be needed by some who discuss the ruins of Hissarlik, but would suggest itself at once to every one who sees them. Many who talk of Schliemann's discoveries, and have a general idea of six or seven "cities" lying one upon another on Hissarlik, seem not to understand that there are great distinctions in the importance of the successive settlements. First, Dr. Schliemann, says of "the sixth or Lydian city": "All I am able to show of this city is its pottery; there is no wall of defence, nor even any house-walls which I could with any degree of probability attribute to it" ('Ilios,' p. 587). The other six settlements which Dr. Schliemann distinguishes have all left their ruins in separate strata upon the hill. Dr. Dörpfeld says (*Allgemeine Zeitung* of September 30, 1882): "All scholars who visited Hissarlik during the last excavations were convinced of the existence of the six distinct strata of ruins." But it must not be imagined that there is now any one place where six layers of ruins can be distinctly seen in a perpendicular line, at least by the untutored eye. The lowest stratum of all, resting on the native rock, 52½ feet below the later summit of the hill, contains ruins of a very ancient town, of which we have very little knowledge, as its remains are mostly covered by those of the second city, and cannot now be examined except where they appear at the bottom of the great central trench dug directly through the hill from north to south. Dr. Schliemann thinks "its length does not exceed 46 metres and its breadth can hardly have been greater," although he thinks it probably had a lower city on the plateau besides its buildings on the hill ('Troja,' pp. 29, 30). Of the second city we shall speak below. The third, fourth, and fifth settlements were, according to Dr. Dörpfeld, "little better than villages, containing only small dwelling-houses"; the third and fourth certainly never extended beyond the hill, and of the extent of the fifth our knowledge (as Dr. Dörpfeld says) is still imperfect. The topmost stratum belongs to the historic city of Ilium. This city was founded by Æolus, Greeks at a very early period, probably before the seventh century B. C.; but it remained an insignificant town until it was enlarged by Lysimachus early in the third century B. C., who built for it a wall nearly five miles in circuit. It again fell into decay, was captured and burned by the Roman General Fimbria in 85 B. C., was soon rebuilt by Sulla, and was made into a large and flourishing city by the early Roman emperors. Dr. Dörpfeld, speaking as an architect, calls the upper stratum of ruins those of the "Roman Ilium," as the buildings there found *in situ*, so far as their age can be ascertained, all belong to the Roman period (*Times* of March 22, 1883). According to him, there are no remains of the Greek Ilium earlier than the Macedonian period (after Lysimachus) anywhere to be found *in situ* on Hissarlik; and it is impossible to determine the sites of the two temples of the Macedonian age, as their foundations have not been found, and only blocks from their upper parts remain.

We come now to the second settlement, which was large and strongly fortified and has marks of a rich and powerful city of great antiquity. Besides the historic Ilium, this great city is the only important town ever built upon Hissarlik; and it is but natural that these two should be the only cities on this site which have left their names in history or even tradition. One of the first results of the work of 1882 was the discovery that the second and not the third settlement was really the "Burnt City," to which belonged all the important prehistoric stone walls with

their gates, which have always been considered parts of the second town, as well as all the treasures and most other articles of value which are assigned in 'Ilios' to the third town. The importance of this discovery was more and more apparent as the removal of the ruins of the third town brought those of the second into view. How, now, did so great a mistake occur? The error was not, as some have supposed, in ascribing the objects in question to the wrong stratum of ruins, but in ascribing the stratum of calcined bricks, on which the houses of the third town were built and in which most of the objects were found, to the third town rather than to the second. A slight inspection of the ruins makes this perfectly plain. The destruction of the second city was most thoroughly accomplished, first by fire and then by forcibly tearing down what remained of the buildings. Most of the large edifices on the acropolis were literally razed to their foundations, leaving just enough of their walls to show their plan. After this destruction the ruins of the city must have presented an irregular mass of rubbish, in which mounds here and there showed where a temple or other large building had stood. Three such mounds, all covering the ruins of one temple, are seen in Plan III. of 'Ilios,' marked H, being supposed to cover parts of the city wall. On this mass of burnt bricks and wood ashes, within which were buried the gold, silver, and pottery that belonged to the great city, the third settlers built their miserable houses, generally of clay and small stones, but sometimes of the material left by their predecessors. They made no attempt to level the heaps of ruins, or even the higher mounds, but built directly upon these, sinking their foundations into the rubbish below them. The broken and burnt bricks of the older city thus lay sometimes on a level with their floors and sometimes much higher. As the houses of the third town were apparently not destroyed by violence, they remained standing to a height of about six feet, and the whole presented the appearance of the ruins of a single town, of which the lower house-walls were standing, while the remains of the upper parts had fallen about them. It is this curious compound of the burnt bricks and ashes of the second town with the half-destroyed houses of the third, which figures as the "Third City" in 'Ilios.'

BOOKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

Henry Irving: A Biographical Sketch. By Austin Brereton. Scribner & Welford. 4to, pp. 136.

Henry Irving, Actor and Manager: a Criticism of a Critic's Criticism. By an Irvingite. George Routledge & Sons. 16mo, pp. 80.

La Comédie à la Cour: Les Théâtres de sociétés royales pendant le siècle dernier. Par Adolphe Jullien. Paris: Firmin Didot & Cie; New York: F. W. Christern. 4to, pp. 321.

Les Curiosités de l'Opéra. Par Th. de Lajarte. Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: F. W. Christern. 8vo, pp. 251.

THERE can be no better evidence of the firm hold which Mr. Henry Irving has on the theatre goers of the day than the appearance almost simultaneously of four books in which his career as an actor and as a manager is sketched and his art criticised. Two of these books appeared before Mr. Irving arrived in this country, and have already been considered in these columns. They form a curious contrast to the two now before us, as Mr. Brereton does well what the anonymous author of the American biography of Mr. Irving did very ill, and as the criticism of the Irvingite is avowedly an answer to the acute and admirable criticism of Mr. William Archer.

Mr. Brereton's biographical sketch is excellent within its simple and modest limits. It is a plain and straightforward account of Mr. Irving's career from his birth to his departure from England for America. We have pointed out before now the great inconveniences of writing the biography of a living celebrity, and certainly Mr. Brereton has been hampered by them, yet less than we had supposed possible. His qualified success seems owing to the rigid restraint which he wisely imposed on himself. There is no attempt at fine writing or at the higher criticism; indeed, there is very little original criticism of any kind. The facts are set forth succinctly and in order, and without digression. There is a useful and instructive list of the four hundred and twenty-eight parts acted by Mr. Irving during his first three years on the stage. It is to be regretted that a full list is not given of the hundred and sixty parts he acted after leaving Edinburgh in 1859, and before appearing in London in 1866. The list of the parts acted in London since the latter date is given in the appendix, which contains also an ample report of the dinner given to Mr. Irving in London on the 4th of July last, at which Lord Colridge presided and Mr. Lowell made one of his most delightful speeches. Mr. Brereton has further provided an index of twenty-six columns, made with greater care than we are wont to see in British books. Almost the only error we have noted in the text is the assumption (p. 57) that Mr. Irving was the first to discard Colley Cibber's highly-effective perversion of "Richard III."—an honor which belongs of right to Mr. Edwin Booth. The book is adorned by seventeen full page illustrations. The best is a photograph after Mr. Long's portrait of Mr. Irving as *Hamlet*, and the worst is a hideous caricature of Mr. Irving as *Charles I.* The portrait as *Vanderdecken* is taken, without acknowledgment, from a striking drawing which appeared in the *Century Magazine*, and which is, in fact, doubly American, since the bold photograph from which it was drawn was the work of Colonel Van der Weyde. Mr. F. Barnard's sketches of *Digby Grant* (in the "Two Roses") and of *Shylock* are characteristic, which is more than can be said for his sketch of Miss Ellen Terry as *Portia*. A slip of the pen, by the way, in the list of illustrations (p. xi) promises pictures of Miss Terry as *Digby Grant* and as *Benedict*.

It is said that John Wikes declared that he was never a Wiltite. We incline to the belief that Mr. Henry Irving is not an Irvingite, and that he will scarcely thank the zealous friend who has rashly hurried to the assault of Mr. Archer. It seems to be an open secret in London that "An Irvingite" is Mr. Frank Marshall, the author of a comedy called "False Shame," and co-editor with Mr. Irving of *Shakspeare*. Already he has thought best to circulate a printed apology for having ascribed to Mr. Archer the authorship of anonymous articles which he called "vile and scurrilous." It is, however, only fair to say that the most of "An Irvingite's" criticism of Mr. Archer is courteous. Like Mr. Brereton's book, his is calculated exclusively for the meridian of London—e. g., it credits Mr. Irving with the death of Cibber's "Richard III.," and declares that *Hamlet* and *Iago* had never been acted naturally and colloquially until Mr. Irving attempted them.

There are two books for which the shelves of every dramatic library are yawning, and for the making of which the materials are abundant. One is a history of scene-painting, with an account of the evolution and development of the manifold devices of scenic illusion. The other is a history of private theatricals, of which M. Adolphe Jullien has now brought together three chapters in the sumptuous and stately

volume on the 'Court Comedy of France in the Eighteenth Century.' The author is the musical critic of the Paris newspaper *Le Français*, and on musical matters he speaks as one having authority. He is, moreover, an investigator of wide erudition and inexhaustible patience, as his frequent monographs on the music and the musicians of the past have already proved, and as we have seen in his excellent 'Histoire du Costume au Théâtre.' The present volume is a new edition, greatly elaborated and thoroughly revised, of three separate studies, each published in limited editions and now out of print and scarce. One was on the performances given on the grand nights at Sceaux, when the Duchess of Maine was aspiring and conspiring. The second was devoted to the dramatic essays and exercises of Mme. de Pompadour on the stage of the "Théâtre de la Petite Comédie." The third set forth the history of the theatre of the Trianon under Marie Antoinette. Taking the three together, we have a good view of three typical phases of the Regency and of the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI. The only other private theatre in France during the eighteenth century which has any claim to rivalry with these three is that of the Demoiselles Verrières, and of this M. Jullien has already been the historian in his delightful little book on 'La Comédie et la Galanterie au dix-huitième Siècle.' It was the Duchess of Maine who brought out at Sceaux the first *ballet d'action*, as distinguished from the preceding ballets, in which there was much singing, and which, indeed, were not unlike the *ballet opéra* reinvented by Scribe. It was at Sceaux, too, that Voltaire brought out his comedy "La Prude," imitated from Wycherley's "Plain Dealer," which in turn was a rough-and-ready version of Molière's "Misanthrope." It was at the theatre of the Château de Bellevue that Mme. de Pompadour sang and acted divinely in Rousseau's comic opera, "Le Devin du Village," after the performance of which the composer fled in confusion to avoid a presentation to the King. It was at the little theatre of the Trianon that Marie Antoinette, despite the repeated protests of Maria Theresa, persisted in acting even in the "Barber de Séville" of the iconoclastic Beaumarchais.

M. Jullien's book is illustrated with the lavishness and the skill we expect in all works published by MM. Firmin-Didot. There is a chromolithographic frontispiece representing a ceiling painted by Lebrun at Sceaux. There are etchings and photographs and woodcuts in abundance, some of them being large folding plates. Add the graceful head and tail-pieces copied from contemporary decorative suggestions; an etching after Boucher, representing a ballet of Mme. de Pompadour's, and a héliogravure after Cochin, showing both the stage and the auditorium of Mme. de Pompadour's little theatre during a performance. Finally there is a most interesting photograph of the Trianon theatre as it was in 1882. A portrait of Marie Antoinette after Bartolozzi has lost something in the transfer to wood.

M. de Lajarte is the second in command to M. Charles Nuitter in the care of the new library of the Paris Opéra, and the most entertaining and instructive of the half-dozen essays he has just put forth as 'Curiosités de l'Opéra' is his account of the inception and growth of this library, and of his own share in the rescue of the precious musical autographs, in which the Opéra was rich, but of which no one was taking any care. To M. Lajarte, also, we owe the accurate and exhaustive catalogue of the operatic scores now in this library. From the treasures of the library of the Opéra he has drawn the illustrations of his pleasant volume, most of which are facsimiles of musical autographs, of play-bills,

or of title-pages. After the first essay and another on Spontini and his "Vestal" and "Fernando Cortez"—in the second of which was introduced a charge of Spanish cavalry represented by horses and men from Franconi's Circus—the most valuable paper is one on historic dances, in which M. Lajarte gives us an account of the dances of society and of the stage as they followed and borrowed from one another.

Coöperative Housekeeping. How Not to Do it, and How to Do it. A Study in Sociology. By Melusina Fay Peirce. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 1884.

THIS scheme of reform in the social status of women seems to us at once too wide and too narrow: it promises to women the monopoly of certain functions which they will probably have some difficulty in usurping, while it would exclude them from all other fields of activity. In other words, Mrs. Peirce's project is vitiated by the arbitrary spirit which pervades opinion on the woman question, and which here, as so often, assumes the form of a lingering desire to confine woman's activity within the boundaries of domestic life, although Mrs. Peirce's conception of domestic life has little in common with the old ideal. We are, in fact, inclined to doubt—monstrous as such a doubt would seem to Mrs. Peirce—whether there be any essential connection between the housekeeping problem and the woman question. We are inclined to think that this "Study in Sociology" itself unconsciously points to a near future in which housekeeping will indeed be relegated to the domain of organized activities, but in which it will belong to women as much as any other work that they are willing and competent to do, and no more.

Mrs. Peirce regards the division of labor, as applied to the labor both of superiors and subordinates, both of mistress and maid, as the fundamental desideratum of housekeeping. She claims, and her claim will be generally endorsed, that no housekeeper should be required, or can be expected, to master the three arts of 'cooking, laundering, and sewing' (how about the fourth art of "fighting dirt"? so as to practise them or superintend their application without a vast waste of efficiency. In order, however, to perfect the division of labor, both of workers and superintendents, the domestic economy of several families must be centralized, each branch of domestic labor being superintended by one or more persons who devote their attention to it.

So far the public is rapidly becoming prepared to agree with Mrs. Peirce; but is the coöperation of housekeepers the only or the most probable mode of attaining a division of domestic labor? To answer this question, we must consider what is meant by coöperation. Now a coöperative society of the kind described by Mrs. Peirce is practically an unprofessional body of retail middlemen, engaged in the supply of their own wants only; that is to say, a body of persons occupied in other pursuits who, in addition to those pursuits, combine to supply certain articles for their own consumption, in order to save their pockets the middleman's profits. Thus, by "coöperative housekeeping," Mrs. Peirce understands the business of conducting what are already well known as "coöperative stores," and the additional business of performing the collective cooking and washing of the coöperators' families. From the very nature of the enterprise—if, from the fact that the coöperators are not experts in what they undertake—it is essential that at first, until they have learnt their new business, the whole work of superintendence should be done by

members of the association, in order that their want of knowledge and experience may not be abused by hired managers and subordinates; and subsequently, as in all enterprises, much personal attention must be given to insure success. In coöperative societies, as in most other joint undertakings, the main stress of administration inevitably falls upon a limited number of individuals; but Mrs. Peirce seems to us to injure her cause in speaking of the labor of these officers as a "sacrifice," and of coöperative undertakings as "the business of supply conducted by the few for the good of all." If coöperative societies are conducted on business principles, "the few" should be compensated for their extra exertions, and their labors should no more be regarded as a "sacrifice" than the labor of the officers of any corporation or joint-stock company. And here we must stop to notice the vein of communistic sentimentality which pervades Mrs. Peirce's writings, and which, with her professed adherence to Mr. Henry George's philosophy, is likely to prejudice many persons against her really useful suggestions. She remarks (Appendix C, p. 179), "The first grand demand of every kind of successful coöperation is SELF-SACRIFICE. To coöperate successfully we must be actuated by that love for others which can smite the chord of self and 'make it pass in music out of sight.'" Now, except this statement by Mrs. Peirce, which savors more of sentiment than science, we do not know of any evidence that the successful coöperative efforts to which she refers have had any other motive than enlightened self-interest; and indeed we doubt whether any successful enterprise involving large numbers of persons has ever been based on other incentives than self interest in the ordinary sense, or else some species of "other-worldliness." We are therefore of opinion that, in estimating the probability that such a scheme of coöperation as Mrs. Peirce describes will commend itself to a certain class, it is only necessary to consider whether the class in question would deem the pecuniary profit a compensation for the effort involved.

When, then, the class in question is the wealthy class of American women resident in large cities, we believe that they would not consider the pecuniary gain any offset to the requisite training and exertion. The ordinary fatigue and worry to which a woman who can command trained service is liable in governing her own house, are trifling compared to the exigencies of administering a large "laundering" or catering establishment. The majority of American women of the wealthy class are at present totally unfitted by their education and habits for such heavy responsibilities as Mrs. Peirce would impose upon them; and long before women of this class are likely to be prepared for wider functions, we fear that remorseless Man (who has already, as Mrs. Peirce mournfully records, usurped the spinning and weaving, "the making of women's and children's dresses and underwear, the laundering of shirts, collars, and cuffs, the canning of fruits and vegetables, the preparing of soups and pressed meats, together with twenty such trifles as the roasting and grinding of coffee, the mixing of indigo with water for the bluing purposes of the laundry, etc.") will also seize the profits to be made by relieving the rich of the remaining details of domestic industry.

Unsuitable, however, as Mrs. Peirce's scheme is to the wealthy class of American women, it may well be extremely useful to the less affluent classes—to all classes, in fact, which combine with small means general intelligence and education, as well as practical skill in the domestic avocations. Especially to the dwellers in country towns, we can imagine that "co-

operative housekeeping" would be a boon. To women in these circumstances, it would probably offer a positive decrease of fatigue, combined with pecuniary gain. To women of the agricultural class, coöperation can scarcely offer succor in the present sparsely-populated condition of the country. They have more to hope from the progress of mechanical invention, and, let us add, from improved physical habits. The practice of adequately ventilating dwelling-houses during the cold season, and of eating wholesome food, would go far toward saving the farmer's wife from fainting at her work.

To sum up the relation of "coöperative housekeeping" to the woman question, we should say that instead of being, as Mrs. Peirce would claim, a panacea for all the ills of woman's present lot, it is, at the most, a specific. The thought, however, which underlies the special scheme, is that which must eventually work the regeneration of the sex—we mean the organization of female industry in its fullest development by women. It is scarcely possible to estimate the effect upon the social status of women in general which might be exerted by a class of women comparable in many-sided intelligence and power to the class of men who rule the thought and industry of men; but such a class of women can only be created by equal opportunities of education.

It is to be regretted that Mrs. Peirce should not have entered more into detail with regard to her system of housekeeping apart from the woman question. She does not, for instance, consider the difficulties of serving meals hot from a common kitchen to scattered dwellings; and yet in large towns this would seem a very serious difficulty, since in large communities neighborhood has little to do with mutual acquaintance or with similarity of tastes and circumstances; while such associations as Mrs. Peirce recommends would more probably be formed, at least in the first instance, by persons between whom there was some social bond than between those whose only connection was local proximity. Again, with regard to the daily cleaning of houses, Mrs. Peirce's suggestions are confined to the case of a young married couple, for whom "a single neat-handed Phyllis could suffice to do up the dainty rooms." But how would it be when the family had expanded to eight or ten persons, and the "dainty rooms" of the young couple had become a "mansion"? Perhaps the collective housekeeping, if we may so term it, of the future will necessitate a different mode of building—an expansion of the apartment-house or hotel cottage scheme, or perhaps rather of the plan of English college buildings; resulting in the erection of blocks or groups of dwelling-houses around central domestic offices with a common staff of servants. After all has been said, however, as to labor-saving devices, we fear that Americans will always be overburdened by the practical cares of life so long as the released energy seeks merely some fresh channel of material luxury and the "deceitfulness" of added riches.

Sepulture: Its History, Methods, and Sanitary Requisites. By Stephen Wickes, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

Those in whom sentiment is warm are differently affected by the thought of death, especially the death of friends. To some minds the cemetery is in fact what it is in name: the dear one is "put to bed," reposes, sleeps. "Here rests," "Here lies," "*Requiescat*," often literally expresses the idea which for months and years leads the survivor to the place thus made sacred, as to a shrine; in his forlorn and more troubled moments, to long for the time when he can be laid by the side of the beloved

object; and, meanwhile, to decorate, to lavish wealth and taste upon, the spot. But there are others, in whom sentiment is quite as strong, who shrink from the thought of a grave as from far more than death. To such it is not death, it is burial, it is exposure—alone, in the weather—that is so full of dread, for them selves as well as for those whom they loved. To others still, burial and the grave mean chiefly loathsome decay. To these three classes burial is of deep and enduring interest, and yet they rarely discuss it. It is too near to their hearts for ink and paper—too near, indeed, for common speech.

The sanitarian approaches the subject from another direction. He would let the dead bury their dead, only so far as they may not harm the living; and this harm, in one way or another, may happen whenever the two are in company. It is astonishing how death spreads death. The harvest of disease begins not only to be sown, but almost to ripen, as soon as the breath leaves the body. The specific contagion of special disease does not perish with the primary victim, but one may fancy it to envelop the body as a cloud, so baleful are some corpses while yet awaiting burial. With decomposition all bodies become noxious, and necessity, modified by sentiment, has controlled the disposition of the human dead from before the dawn of history. Caves, the soil, catacombs, and flames have been the principal means of preserving the living from the dead. The Egyptian embalmers undertook to secure a perfect and harmless receptacle that the wandering soul might reënter; but the earth and fire have been the most ordinary transmuting agents intentionally employed. A sparse population would naturally bury, and a crowded one would burn; but to the latter course there are remarkable exceptions, notably in China. That singular bundle of conservatism takes into its bosom the remains of even its non-resident sons; and, curiously, the affectionate reverence bestowed upon its multitudinous graves is a powerful obstacle to the introduction of modern ideas. It is sacrilege to remove the ancestral tombs, and railroad surveys find them blocking every line.

Burial in church and churchyard had its origin in the belief that proximity to the altar, or to the holy man resting near, would benefit the sinner. But there is no such catalytic action, and the sinner continues his career of mischief, and, dead, poisons air and water, as, living, he polluted the moral springs. What is left of the saint after death is even more pernicious, for his slow decay and exhalation go on under the very feet of the worshippers. It is doubtless what may be called the mechanical theory of the resurrection that is responsible for much disease in Christian lands. Forgetting that there are celestial bodies and bodies terrestrial, there has been an almost universal effort to commit the physical frame to the earth in the unacknowledged but cherished belief that corruption will inherit incorruption. The alternative reading in Job, "out of my flesh," is forgotten, and upon the text "in my flesh shall I see God" many build an article of faith. Numerous epitaphs make it plain that the subjacent corpse expects to rise in its proper form from that spot at a day of judgment; and growing out of this sentiment is the unconscious feeling that another disposition of the dead—tampering with immortality. Devout people who are sensible have no fear that accidental death by flame or flood creates a flaw in their title to eternal life; but the superstitious shrink from voluntarily transmuting into ash the combustible frame. And yet only fire or chemical action completely solves a problem that affects both health and

sentiment. In the one direction burial fills the soil with the ordinary hurtful products of animal decay, and frequently with the special seeds of virulent diseases, which, in defiance of time and frost, lie in wait year after year to reproduce the fatal crop. In the other, the fervent heat of the furnace, clean and potent, speedily volatilizes the tenantless body into invisible and harmless gases. But the way to the best is travelled slowly, and the public advances with faltering steps. Meanwhile, fortunately, suburban cemeteries are generally substituted for the intramural burial places of earlier years. But, in our villages, graves and dwellings have a too frequent proximity, and many a well is charged with solutions of animal debris, while the air above the misnamed God's Acre and the soil itself are poisoned. On the Continent in many burial grounds there is no pretence that the body will remain in either solitary or perpetual occupancy of a grave. Such resting-places are but partial and temporary. Other tenants invade them, and time, instead of strengthening the possessory rights, weakens the claim, until finally a rude eviction into an uncertain limbo is all that is sure. From such a certain uncertainty cremation is a definite and plenary relief. It is the modern realization of the old Hebrew vision, in which the ecstatic prophet exclaimed, "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof!" By fire, indeed, does corruption put on incorruption.

The book that has brought out these remarks leads up to but stops short of advocating the furnace. Written with the laudable and public-spirited motive of warning against the dangers of interment, it presents in a desultory way many historical facts, and fairly depicts the evils to the living from the burial of the dead, but inconsequently concludes that an innovation upon the traditional sentiments of the people is not now demanded, whatever may be required in the future. But its very last paragraph is the foot-note: "In Modena, Italy, excavations made through a part of the city where the victims of the plague were buried three hundred years before, caused an immediate outbreak of the disease in the neighborhood." Are we, to whom yellow fever and cholera are not strangers, to say nothing of typhoid and scarlet fevers, and others that are always with us—are we to await the plague before we purify instead of poisoning our surroundings? On another side this work has been written so as to leave, unfortunately, the impression of feebleness or of inexactness in many parts. It opens with a speculation upon the burial of Abel's body by Cain (if he did bury him), and other Biblical history is used freely and devoutly, but not always with proper care. For instance, the author speaks (p. 16) of Saul as buried under trees, and two pages later cites him as a body that was burned (misprinted "buried"). Saul's case, in fact, is a multiple example. After his suicide his enemies first fastened his decapitated body to the wall of Beth-shan; his friends took it thence, and, having burned it (whether in honor or for security does not appear), interred it under a tree at Jabesh; and ultimately it was laid in the sepulchre of his father, Kish, at Zelah. In describing the Towers of Silence, our author quotes Monier Williams as writing from Calcutta so as to imply that this peculiar cemetery is near that city. Really, as the final paragraph (three pages later) shows, it is at Bombay, where the Parsee population of India centres. The prototype of these towers is used by the Guebres, near Isfahan. Again, referring to the law of the twelve tables, Dr. Wickes explains that the enacting Decemviri flourished "A.D. about 200." But the real date is A.U.C. 300, or B.C. 450.

Aboriginal American Authors and their Productions; especially those in the native languages. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D., etc. Philadelphia, 1883. 8vo, pp. 63.

In the body of this little volume, Mr. Brinton has given us a partial list of aboriginal American authors, together with a brief summary of what they have accomplished in the several walks of literature. In its original shape, it was prepared and submitted to the Congrès des Américanistes, at the meeting held last summer in Copenhagen, for the purpose of calling attention to the existence of "a number of relics of aboriginal American literature," and of bespeaking "the aid and influence of that learned body in the preservation and publication of these rare documents." Since then the work has been entirely rewritten, and in giving it to the public in the form in which it now appears, Mr. Brinton not only makes it the occasion of renewing his appeal for the perpetuation of these records, but he seems also to have intended it as a proof of "the existence of the literary faculty in the native mind."

Of the importance of preserving these documents there cannot, we imagine, be much doubt, and so far as this little volume is designed to serve that end it is well-timed and has our hearty approval; but when we are asked to go further, and regard it in the light of an argument, soberly and seriously made for the purpose of demonstrating the Indian's capacity for "literary culture," we begin to hesitate. As well might we be expected to listen patiently to a refutation of Parson Jasper's theory that "the sun do move." As a matter of fact, the proposition is undeniable and needs no proof. A hundred years or so ago, when the Indian was regarded, by saint and sinner alike, as anything but a man and a brother, things were very different, and an argument of this character then would have had its uses; but to-day, with Indian schools and newspapers flourishing among us, it is an anachronism, and, so far as we know, is not warranted by anything that has been recently said by any advocate of evolution whose opinion is worth the paper on which it is printed. But even if this were not the case, and a discussion of this subject were still possible, a question might arise as to the soundness of that portion of the argument which classes a writer like Garcilaso de la Vega among the aborigines. So far from being an Indian, he was, as is well known, of mixed (Spanish and Indian) blood, was educated a Catholic, passed the most of his life in Spain, and his works are written in that language; and to speak of him as an aboriginal author, or as proving the Indian's capacity for literary work, is to extend the system of classification beyond all legitimate bounds. Carried one or two steps further, it would make an Indian of John Randolph of Roanoke.

In speaking of "the literary efforts of the aborigines of this continent" as furnishing the material for "a chapter in the general history of literature hitherto wholly neglected," our author is not as clear as might be wished. If he means to say that these efforts, taken as a whole, have never been treated as forming, by and of themselves, a literature, using that word in the sense that we do when we speak of English or French literature, he is probably correct. At all events, except the history of Maya literature referred to on page 30, we do not know of any work in which they have been so considered; neither do we see any urgent necessity for treating them in this manner. But if our author intends us to understand, as the language would seem to imply, that these works, or a majority of them, as well those written in a native as in a foreign tongue, were unknown or unused, or that many of them have not been discussed and

described much as they are in this volume, then he is very wide of the mark, as must be apparent to any one who will examine the book itself. Literally speaking, there is scarcely a page that is not full of references to writers who have treated this subject in some shape. To say nothing of bibliographers like Field, or historians like Hubert H. Bancroft, who certainly record the names of many of the native writers mentioned by Mr. Brinton and indicate the character of their works, we must not forget that Bandelier has delved in the same field, and that, a century or more ago, Clavigero covered more or less of the same ground, and, all things considered, did it well.

Aside from these imperfections, which are not necessarily connected with the subject-matter of the volume, and may be passed over without marring its harmony, we have none but words of commendation for this little book. It is not exhaustive and does not profess to be, but it is sufficiently complete to satisfy the demands of the average student. It is, withal, well arranged and so thoroughly indexed as to make a reference to these forgotten worthies and their works comparatively an easy matter. If to this we add that its real purport is to enlist the aid of "scholarly men, of learned societies, of enlightened governments, of liberal institutions and individuals, not only in our own country but throughout the world," in the preservation and publication of these records, enough will have been said to show our appreciation of the work and our sympathy with its object. As an act of justice to Mr. Brinton—and we make the acknowledgment with pleasure—it must be said that, of all our American scholars, he is the one from whom this appeal comes with the best grace. When made by him we know that it is not the perfunctory statement of a platitude, but that it is the earnest cry of one who understands the importance of the object for which he strives, and who has repeatedly given proofs of devotion to the cause for which he pleads. In the publications which, from time to time, he has made, and is still making, in the "Library of Aboriginal American Literature," he has not only ventured into an unusual field of literary activity, but he has set an example of scholarship and, we may add, of enlightened liberality which, it is to be hoped, will not lack followers.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Avenarius, F. *Deutsche Lyrik der Gegenwart*, seit 1850. 2d ed. Dresden: Louis Ehlertmann; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
- Brownson, H. F. *The Works of Orestes A. Brownson*. Vol. V. Detroit: Thorndike Nourse. \$3.
- "Cavendish." *The Laws and Principles of Whist*. Fourteenth edition. Scribner & Welford.
- James, H. *Portraits of Places*. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.
- Johnston, R. M. *Old Mark Langston: a Tale of Duke's Creek*. Harper & Brothers.
- Johnson, F. *The Dies Irae: an English Version in Double Rhymes, with an Essay and Notes*. Cambridge, Mass.
- Köstling, K. *Der Weg nach Eden. Epische Dichtung in fünf Büchern*. Leipzig: Ernst Günther; New York: Westermann.
- Lea, H. C. *An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church*. Second edition, enlarged. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- Mead, E. D. *Martin Luther: a Study of Reformation*. Boston: G. H. Ellis. \$1.25.
- McLean, Sarah P. *Some Other Folks*. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.
- Nichol, J. *Tables of European History, Literature, and Art, from A. D. 299 to 1882; and of American History, Literature, and Art*. Macmillan & Co.
- Outé, E. C. *A Simplified Grammar of the Danish Language*. London: Trübner & Co.
- Pelree, Melusina F. *Coöperative Housekeeping*. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.
- Reed, I. G. *Fringing Yet Noble. The Story of a Woman's Life*. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. \$1.25.
- Richardson, Dr. B. W. *The Field of Disease. A Book of Preventive Medicine*. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co. \$4.
- Roman, A. *The Military Operations of General Reaumur in the War between the states; including a brief Personal Sketch and a Narrative of his Services in the War with Mexico, 1846-8*. 2 vols. Harper & Brothers. \$7.00.
- Russell, W. C. *Little Loo: a Novel*. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
- Ruskin, J. *St. Mark's Rest*. John Wiley & Sons. \$1.
- Ruskin, J. *Sesame and Lilies*. John Wiley & Sons. 50 cents.
- Schliemann, H. *Troja*. Harper & Bros.

Fine Arts.

THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION.—II.

THERE are in the exhibition of the Water-Color Society a few drawings which it is impossible to classify and not easy to characterize. The chief of these is the life-size drawing by Weir, "Sunday Morning," a half-length female figure in a peasant's Sunday costume, apparently just setting out for church. While not free from *pose plastique*, it is largely drawn, and, while qualified as an "illustration," is more ambitious in size and treatment than as an illustration it need be, but not so thorough as its scale demands. It is hardly an excuse for the flimsiness of the background that it was intended for an illustration, since a drawing the size of an octavo page would answer every purpose and enable us to overlook many technical defects. This negligence on a large scale is a greater fault than when in *minimis*, as the only reason for painting a gallery picture, and especially a water-color, large, is the desire to get more ideas or finer expression of them than is possible on a small scale. There is a popular misapprehension and misestimation of small works of art like those of Meissonier, based on the erroneous notion that this minute painting means refinement of delineation, greater delicacy of execution, or finer sense of truth. The fact is, that if we should reduce any first-rate portrait by Titian or Raphael, perhaps even Velasquez, to the small size of a Meissonier, we should see that the great masters had a finer perception of the value of detail than Meissonier, and had given more of it. To attain such minuteness of execution as his is not an artistic quality but a physical one, and the true standard compels an idea to be valued not by its scale of representation but by its intellectual and artistic quality.

Both the ambition to paint smaller, and that to paint larger, than the full and facile expression of the idea requires, are equally affectations and executive vanities, of which, however, that to paint large is the more pardonable, as the success implies a broader and better artistic training. This alone stands Mr. Weir in stead, for his large figure might just as well have been put on a board of 8x10 inches. It is able; but the affectation of negligence as to method (vide the girl's collar rubbed through and making a hole in the drawing, with false shadow) is a weakness. Mr. Weir's position and talents ought to make him avoid all such examples of affectation of manner. It is well to know that he can do work on such a scale, but he might have learned at the same time that large thoughts are requisite for large forms.

Mr. Millet's "Cymbal Player" is in an excellent vein of art, and is marked by a genuine mastery over action, which is one of the most valuable qualities in figure painting. To catch a fleeting action is as much rarer a gift than the simple posing of one well and gracefully, as shooting on the wing is more difficult than shooting at a target, and is a quality *sine qua non* in the highest range of design.

There are two good water-color studies of the orthodox style by Walter Paris, the "Church of St. Laurent" and "A Bit of Sussex." A naive and really clever, though not in any commensurate degree effective, drawing is "Mummy and Her Old Man," by Alfred Kappes. There is nothing conventional, nothing borrowed even, in quality or treatment in this bit of negro life, which is humble and rustic without being vulgar; and realistic, as such a subject demands, without any pretension or exaggeration. The essential element, the character of the two negroes, is well given, and if there is a little crudity in the make up we

may well pardon it in the face of so much sincerity.

Two drawings by Charles E. Dana, "St. Malo, Brittany," and "Study from Nature, near Lenox, Mass.," are notably good work. So is the large drawing by Walter Satterlee, "Two Sides of a Convent Wall," a monk with his breviary in the shadow of convent wall, looking out with a tinge of melancholy, thinking, doubtless, "what might have been" as he sees two lovers playing with the grapes that hang in the sun on the other side. The literary idea which is the basis of this work is better put into artistic form than is generally the case with such fancies, but Mr. Satterlee has gone to his present limit of work with such evident ease that we cannot refrain from asking him why he did not go further, not merely in realization of fact, but, which is far more important and worthy study, in the realization of the color his drawing only gives a suggestion of. An excellent "Study of Trees" by Mr. Scuttag, No. 50, is more thorough than some of that painter's work we have seen lately. Mr. Frederick's fantastic and weird Rip Van Winkle is, as design, original and imaginative and makes its mark, but as painting it depends too much on methods which cannot render the best qualities of water color, to be fairly put in comparison with works in which color is chief. On the contrary, a drawing by Mr. Seymour, "The Sunset Gun," shows an extraordinary sense of color, borrowing somewhat from Turner's laboratory, keeping the tints pure and well contrasted as colors, but showing a most un-Turnerian want of valuation of light and shade. The sea which reflects the sunset sky would be one broad blaze of the reflection of such a conflagration, while the painter has broken it up into petty wave forms on which the sky has exerted no influence to correspond with its character.

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